

# Milantstopisto

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY We are verily guilty concerning our brother . . . . therefore is this distress come upon us.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

VOLUME I. NO. 17, NEW SERIES.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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ANTI-SLAVERY.

#### TOUR THROUGH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We proceed again to lift the curtain from scenes of cruelty and shame, which the legislators of this republic would conceal. Look at these facts, fellow-citizens-go down with us, into the cellars of the District slave-traders, licensed by authority of the United States, and then decide whether you will allow the cry of those wrongs to be smothered by your representatives in Congress. The character of the writer, one of the most devoted agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, is sufficient voucher for the truth of the succeeding letters.— Human Rights.

[From the Emancipator.] LETTER 1.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1837. My dear Brother,-At the Convention held at Harrisburg, it was agreed upon between the delegates from the western part of Pennsylvania and myself, that I should proceed to that region, as soon as my engagements would permit, with the view of laboring there in the duties of my agency. But being desirous to visit our national capital because I supposed in so doing I might subserve

the interests of our cause, I was induced to take this city in my way. I left Harrisburg last Tuesday morning, in the

stage for Baltimore. Nothing occurred to beguile away the tedium of our journey, excepting a little disputing on the subject of abolition, until we had crossed the Maryland line, some distance. There we stopped to take in passengers. Among these was a young slave-holder, belonging to a very wealthy family of that neighborhood. He was a fair specimen of southern "bloods," and one of the proudest and most profane men I ever saw. When I first noticed him, which was in the tavern before we got into the stage, he was amusing himself with a well-trained but very fierce bull-dog which he would start with a hiss after some of the men about the house, and then stop him before he could bite them. The people of the tavern endured his over-bearing rudeness with a very ill grace, but were unwilling as I supposed to lose his patronage, by crossing him. When he got into the stage, he seemed disposed to give us a specimen of his spirit, in the curses he heaped upon his unoffending slave, who brought his baggage to put into the boot. After we started and had rode some disat some distance from the road. He demanded of boy at such a distance, could not be heard for the noise of the seash. He called upon him to come going very fast. He then in a tone and manner which seemed to frighten the boy, ordered him immediately to ride up along side of the stage. This he did, and rode along with the stage until his master, so called, had catechised him sufficiently. He then gave him some curses and dismissed

These things seemed to excite little sensation among the other passengers, but to me it was exceedingly painful. It was painful to witness the horrid effect of slavery upon the temper and morals of the master; it was touching to see the poor boy's spirit broken with tyranny and crouching with abject fear before such a consummate young ruffian, and it was a matter of painful reflection to think, that this fellow had absolute power over these and others of his fellow men, and to have proof furnished that he made abundant use of that

When he left the stage, which he soon did, one of the passengers observed that was young Mr. -, a high fellow, but having some fine traits of character—he loses a good deal of money by gambling-but fortunately he is not intemperate—adding that he was now on his way to Philadelphia after a runaway slave.

o'clock the next morning set out for Washington. As the country through which we passed is very barren and devoid of interest, I threw myself into a seat beside the stove of the car, and gave myself up to my own reflections. From these I was not aroused until we reached a stopping place about twelve miles from this city. Here as I was getting out of the car, a man opened the door of a baggage car which was next before ours, and was urging in a colored lad-"come, get in-hurry away-get in." Then another was brought and put in; and another in the same way. Then came the mother with an infant at her bosom-the tears pouring over her cheeks and sobbing as though her very heart was broken; last of all came the sad looking father with his youngest boy, they entered the car with the rest, and the white man first mentioned, who it appeared was the purchaser along with them. When the cars started, the colored people left behind (slaves I suppose) came to the door and kept bowing farewell, until we got out of sight. As we passed a field in which some hands were at work, the poor fellow just now spoken of as "the father," looked out and in the most touching manner, cried farewell! farewell! adding with a kind of melancholy satisfaction, "I've got my whole family with me." I turned away from the sad scene. If this is the pain, thought I, inflicted by this traffic, where family ties are left unbroken, what must be the agony of the poor victims where these ties are ruthlessly sundered. As such reflections were rushing upon my mind, I was joined by the friend with whom I had the dispute the day before, and who had berated the abolitionists without mercy: "There, Mr. M'Kim, there's a case

at the city depot.

The next morning, in pursuance of the ma object of my visit to this place, I set out for W. H. Williams' slave-factory. It was a matter of

should get in. I had been told, that if I wanted to ces of the readiness of "the democracy" to sacriget admittance, I must "let on" that I wanted buy slaves. This of course I could not do; but made up my mind to be perfectly candid, and practice no kind of deception. I inquired for the place, of favoring the right of petition—that the delega-and was directed to it by a colored man, and by tion from Massachusetts a whice state are trivial the way you need never be at a loss to find that house, while there is a colored man in Washington legislature of Vermont has sent an abolition fireto inquire of. I was in 7th street, between Penn- brand into Congress. sylvania and Maryland avenue, not far from the at the door, which after waiting some time, was few; walk in." "I dont't wish to purchase any; found a resting place under the banners of modern I merely wish to see your establishment, if you have no objections." "None at all, walk in sir; resolutions of the Vermont and Massachusetts lefor the purpose, "here we allow them to take ex- ticket, was the most eloquent advocate of abolition ercise, and the children to play." As it was very at its board. cold, the "pen" was empty. They were all down in the cellar, the agent said. I asked to go down Buren candidate for Congress in Boston, at the and see them. He accordingly led the way through last election was Amasa Walker, a man almost as a winding passage out into a temporary enclosure notorious for his abolitionism as Wm. Lloyd Garwhich communicates with the "pen." out of his pocket a key-opened the lock of a croft, recently appointed collector of the port of huge iron cross-barred gate, which admitted us to Boston, has long been an abolitionist-and that on the space within. He then opened a door which the 4th of July of 1836, he maintained the "inled us into the "cellar." Here, in an apartment cendiary" doctrine before the assembled democraof about 25 feet square, where about 30 slaves, of cv of Hampden county! Has the editor read the all ages, sizes, and colors. I noticed one young letters of Judge Morton, Alexander H. Everett, girl of about twelve years of age, who seemed and the democratic candidates for the Senate, in quite white; and another, a little child of about Massachusetts, to the inquiries of abolitionists? two years' old, of the same shade, and one of the most beautiful children I ever saw. The very small children were gamboling about unconscious of their situation; but those of more advanced age were the most melancholy looking beings. The wistful, inquiring, anxious looks they cast at me (presuming, I suppose, that I came as a purchaser) vere hard to endure. I soon descried the father and his family, that I saw torn away from their former liam M. Chase, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Sohome, the day before. "Where is your master taking you?" said the agent to the man in answer to a question of mine put to him of the same im tance, he espied a little colored boy on horseback port: "To Alabama, I believe they call it," said the man in tones of the deepest sadness. His the abolitionists in a recent letter, that he is in fahim in a fierce and profane manner, what he was wife sat beside the stove amusing her infant, and vor of a state law, contravening the law of Condoing there. Of course, the reply of the little never once looked up all the time we were in. gress, and granting a jury trial to persons claimed Not feeling at liberty to ask questions of these poor things, I soon turned to go away. He then led me to two other apartments of about the same size; one of them not now used, the other appropriated party" in New York-the Evening Post? as a sleeping apartment to the females. "Do all those persons sleep down in that cellar?" "Yes, sir, all the males; they lie upon the floor; each one has got a couple of blankets." "But will that room accommodate so many?" "Oh, Lord, yes, sir, and the only manly advocate of immediate abolithree times as many: last year we had as many as 139 in these three rooms." I could hardly see how this was possible without their lying on each other. "Well, very few, you say, of these persons belong to you." "Only a few, sir; most of them are put here by other gentlemen. You see we can afford to keep them for nine cents apiece cheaper than they can at the jail." "What is your charge?" "Twenty-five cents a day apiece for all except children at the breast. He showed me a table at one side of the enclosure where their meals are served up. It was in the open air, with no other protection than a covering from the raging storm. In answer to my inquiries, he told me they took their meals in the open air summer and winter. "But." said I. "don" they suffer very much from the cold?" "O Lord, no, sir, they squat down and eat in ten minutes. We give them plenty of substantial food—herring, coffee sweetened with molasses, and corn bread." We arrived in Baltimore that evening, and at 9 "How many meals do you give them in a day?" "Two, sir; one at nine o'clock, and the other at

> three.' After a good many other questions and answers which I have either forgotten or deem unnecessary to mention, we returned to the room in which I was first introduced upon coming into the house; and taking seats by the fire we continued our conversation. But as my sheet is nearly full I must leave the remainder of my narrative for another communication. I have no room for comment. None, however, is necessary. The guilt! the shame! the heartlessness! the hypocrisy of this nation! will be thoughts that will naturally crowd themselves upon the minds of your readers. These are some of the abominations that exist in the District of Columbia! the national domain of the American Republic! within sight of the Capitol, and under the stars and stripes of our national flag!-Aye,

Aye,
The fustian flag that proudly waves
In solemn mockery o'er a land of slaves!
Yours unfeignedly,
J. M. M'Kim.

From the Pennsylvania Freema DEMOCRACY AND ABOLITION.

The principle of democracy, as expounded by the democratic conventions of Massachusetts and Vermont, is that of doing unto others as we would that others would do unto us-of extending the hand of brotherhood to every member of the human family, without regard to outward circumstances, or cast, or creed, or color. This was the democracy inculcated by Thomas Jefferson, and for you." "Yes, said I, a case for you too, Mr. What do you think of it?" "Oh it's too bad, it's horrid," said he, "it's DIABOLICAL." And Governor Eustis, and Elbridge Gerry. But if we may judge by a recent article in the Washington Globe, the democracy of the present day is the having thus begun, he continued to assert his abnce of the system of slavery in terms that to show that the great "democratic party" has mawould have been regarded as very denunciatory if found in the columns of the Liberator. Our conversation was at length interrupted by our arrival at the city of the South, which is the city of the south of the city of the south of the city of the south of the city of th equal rights, at the North. Voting for Patton's gag-law—the veto-pledge of the president—the course pursued by the dough-faced legislatures of

fice the interests of northern freemen to the unappeasable spirit of slavery .- On the other hand, we are told by the Globe, that the Whigs are guilty tion from Massachusetts, a whig state, are tainted with anti-slavery fanaticism,—and that the whig

We do not pretend to understand the character centre of the city and within a short distance of of modern democracy better than the Globe, its the stars and stripes of the capitol. It is a large but lonely and desolate looking house. I rapped that paper in regard to the treachery of the great body of "the party" to the principles of old fashopened by a stout, thick set man, dressed in a pea- ioned democracy, is, we fear, too true. But one jacket coat, and fur cap, with large whiskers and stern countenance. "Is Mr. Williams at home?" the favor of the slave-holding South, it has overthe favor of the slave-holding South, it has over-'No, sir, he is in Natchez." "Have you any looked a multitude of important facts tending to negroes now on hand?" "Yes, sir, we have a show that the principles of emancipation have Mr. Williams is now residing in Natchez; I am gislatures, as Whig resolutions. The Van Buren here as his agent. We have very few slaves for candidates for Secretary of State and Lieutenantsale of our own; most that are here belong to Governor of Vermont, were both officers of anti-While talking, he took me in and slavery societies. The resolutions in question, handed me to a seat. After some further conver- received the vote of both parties in the legislature. sation, into which he seemed to enter with much The two last democratic, Van Buren conventions freedom, I again observed that I had no "intention of that state, have openly expressed abolition prinof purchasing, but wished to see for my own gra- ciples. Some of the most active and influential tification, his establishment, if he had no object members of the Van Buren party in the state, are tions." "None at all, sir;" and with that he went local agents of the American Anti-slavery Society. to a window on one side of the room, opened the How is it in Massachusetts? The Massachusetts shutters, threw up the sash, and invited me to legislature contained last year more than 200 Van look out. "This is our 'pen,' sir. Here," con- Buren members; of these only six voted against tinued he, while I surveyed an area of about 40 the "fire-brand" resolutions. The Senate even feet square, enclosed partly by the walls of the went beyond the House; and the Hon. Seth out buildings, and partly by high jail walls built Whitemarsh, who headed the Van Buren electoral

> He took rison? Did he know that the Hon George Ban-Does he know that a large proportion of the Van Buren papers of the state, are favorable to abo-

> > Then look at Rhode Island. Who introduced a gag-resolution into the legislature of that state? A whig-and Dutee J. Pierce, the Van Buren leader in the state, used his influence against it. The letter of Pierce, at the late election, to Wilciety, is full of ultra "fanaticism," and would condemn him before any court of Judge Lynch .-Even Gov. Hill of New Hampshire, who bears about his person the democracy of the state, tells

> > What has the Globe to say in reference to the abolition tendencies of the able organ of "the What the combined democracy and abolition of William Leggett-the ablest defender which has yet appeared of the Sub-Treasury System?-What of homas Morris, the Van Buren senator of Ohio.

tion at the Senate board? But enough. We commend the above facts to he editor of the Globe, as evidence that the northern and eastern friends of Martin Van Buren, are not all prepared to be sold in the southern market and that however powerful may be the machinery of party, truth is stronger than all.

#### From Zion's Watchman. ULTRAISM.

Many people at the North, suppose they have performed a very acceptable service to slaveholdrs when they have denounced what they, by a misnomer, call "ultra-abolitionism." Some of our readers will remember what efforts were made at our last General Conference, "to conciliate our southern brethren," by denouncing "modern aboition." But, as we have before shown, these ef-

forts were far from giving satisfaction.
The Southern Christian Advocate of March 23d ontains a notice of D. M. Reese's humbugs, which, we dare say, is anything but flattering to the ambition of its famous author.

The editor of that paper, Rev. W. Capers

"It is due to the author [of humbugs] to sav. that in the course of his essay, he argues quite eyond his prescribed limits of 'ultra-abolitionism. as indeed he could not fail of doing, after he had made the Bible his standard of truth. Holding to this standard, and keeping ourself to a question of moral and Christian duty, we know abolitionism, or ultra-abolitionism, the older or the younger, the more considerate or the more fanatic, alike as strangers."

It seems, therefore, that the Rev. W. Capers does not agree, at all, with that clause in the Discipline of the Church, of which he is a minister, hich proposes the "EXTIRPATION of the evil of he goes alike against modern and anslavery;" cient abolitionism; and hence it would seem his motto is, "SLAVERY NOW, AND SLAVERY FOR

EVER!

ver !''
Hear him, again:—
"In his preliminary remarks, our author says: bolition, and pray for the emancipation of all who either in their creed or practice.'

The creed and practice of the Bible is to pray for the emancipation of all who are in bonds,' meaning all slaves, the idiots with

the rest! It is quite a mistake." We believe it is only at the North that the sentiment prevails to any considerable extent, that the Bible is in favor of present slavery, and also of ultimate emancipation. Indeed, who cannot see that, if the Bible enjoins emancipation as a duty, that duty is of immediate obligation? If the Bible H. Williams' slave-factory. It was a matter of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and New York, condems slavery, it condems it now, it always has condemed it, and always will condemn it. This

fact is seen and felt by some of the oldest states- fairly be charged to his 'tiger' speech in Faneuil son, it is said, made the remark to Miss Martithe clergy did not preach this, nor did the people see it. And Judge Nichols, in the House of Re- Commonwealth for the gallant manner in which he presentatives of Kentucky, speaking of the clergy who might engage in the discussion of the slavery question, said, but a short time since-

"When they come to handle the subject, it will be as a matter of conscience. If the laws of conscience will not allow slavery for a lifetime, neither will they allow it for a day. If they preach at all, it must be the doctrine of IMMEDIATE EMAN-CIPATION."

And what a shade does the justness of these conclusions cast upon the course of reasoning adopted by some ministers of the gospel at the North! They tell us the Bible is opposed to slavery, but yet, that it allows its "present rightful continuance;" they are in favor of emancipation but now; it must be put off, till sometime between now and never. They are for emancipation, but

ed." Do they preach, do they write, do they condemn the slavery which exists to-day? Do they call for its abolition to-day? No. Would all separation of families, buying and selling of men, women and children, annihilated TO-DAY? O no, no! This sort of abolitionists were in existence two hundred years ago. They were then in favor of ultimate emancipation, and they have been opposed to immediate, and in favor of ultinate emancipation, during these two hundred years, down to the present time. Their cry is now, as it always has been, "not now!" "Not now!!" "Not now!!?" And so it always will be, till the doctrines and measures of the immediate abolitionists have brought about a general emancipation, and then they will be the first to join in chanting the chorus of a universal jubilee. And even now some of them seem to anticipate the light in which they may be viewed, and hence their frequent disclaimer, "O I am not an abolitionist-but"-"I am as much opposed to slavery as you are."

RIGHT OF PETITION .- It will be seen that the Joint Committee of the Legislature, to whom were referred the petitions of the people against the Congressional Gag Law. have made a Report full of strength and spirit, and precisely in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners and the genius of republican liberty-appended to which are equally emphatic resolutions. These have passed the Senate unanimously, and will doubtless be as cordially adopted by the House-and then for their presentation to Congress!

RESOLVES ON THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States did, on the twenty-first day of December last, adopt the following resolution, to

'Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or transferring of slaves, in any state, district, or territory, of the United States, be laid upon the table, without being debated printed, read or referred, and that no farther action be had thereon'-

And whereas, the said resolution is a virtual denial of the right of petition, which results from the very nature of our government, and is secured by Constitution of the United States, and is also subversive of the freedom of debate: and whereas by force of the said Resolution, the respectful memorials of many worthy citizens of this Commonwealth and of other states, asking for the redress of a grievance, over which Congress has exclusive control, as well as the resolves of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, have been deliberately slighted and contemned, and the voice of Massachusetts, through her representatives in Con-

gress, has been silenced;—therefore Resolved, That we, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, do, in the name of the people thereof, solemnly protest against the said Resolution, as an usurpation of power, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States; subversive of the fundamental principles of our own free institutions; at war with the prerogatives of the people; destructive of the relations between them and their servants, in assuming to change those servants into masters; derogatory to the dignity and rights

of the states, and dangerous.

Resolved, That our Senators und Representatives in Congress, in their earnest and united assertion and defence of the right of petition and by resolution, pronounced malignant cold blooded freedom of debate, against the attacks and assumption. We have observed with some dissatisfactions of unauthorized power, deserve, and have, the continued and cordial approbation of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that the same may be laid before that body.

#### COSTLY SPEECH—SIX HUNDRED DOL-LARS PER ANNUM.

Better not to advocate Lynch Law in Massachusetts A few days since, a bill relating to the office of Attorney General passed the Senate of this State, the 3d section of which fixed his salary at \$1800 being an increase of \$600, It was twice read in the House, and upon the question of the third reading, Mr. Sisson, of Fall River, moved to amend the bill, by striking out the 3d section; in support That we do not include those abolitionists who item slavery as an evil, and benevolently desire its bolition, and pray for the emancipation of all who are in bonds, and contribute as much as in them come wich clean hands. He commented with just lies to prepare the way for its ultimate annihila-tion, is, because such do not go beyond the Bible, Faneuil Hall meeting in relation to the Alton tragedy, as tending to create disturbance and riot, while "Now, if this could be proven to us, we feel he was bound by his oath of office to prevent all persuaded that we should swing clean past our violation of law; that he ought to have been the author's sort of abolitionists, and take rank among last man in the Commonwealth to pursue a course violation of law; that he ought to have been the the ultras. But it cannot. The Bible no where of conduct, which tended directly to subvert all from beginning to end, records any such creed or order; that if any member of the House doubted that such was the tendency of his conduct, he could satisfy him by reading from the speech as reported by Mr. Austin. Mr. Sisson also alluded to his abusive remarks against Dr. Channing at said meeting, &c. &c.

Messrs. Gray and Sturgis, the most influential of the Boston members, advocated the increase of salary:-but notwithstanding this, and its passage brough the Senate, Mr. Sisson's motion prevai by three to one?

y three to one? So, this great buttress of slavery may thank himself for this annual loss of \$600, which may

men at the South. The late ex-president Madi- Hall; ay, and be thankful, too, that he has not been formally impeached and turned out of office. The neau, that the whole Bible condemned slavery, but people can teach him the law! Mr. Sisson deserves the applause of the orderly people of this took the bull by the horns—as also the House of Representatives for their decided vote.—Liberator.

#### PENNSYLVANIA HAS NOT SPOKEN!

We were premature in the heading of our para graph in a late number of the "FREEMAN" an-nouncing the passage of the Protest against the annexation of Texas by a large majority in the Senate of this State. The Protest has been arrested in the House; the whole subject postponed and Pennsylvania's knee is again in the dust before the Moloch of Southern Slavery.

#### ]From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.] HARRISBURG, April 13, 1838.

Mr. Stevens moved as an amendment to a bill the resolutions adopted by the Senate, instructing t is "emancipation never begun, and never finish- our members of Congress to use their exertions against the admission of Texas into the Union, which was agreed to, yeas 40, nays 38. Some Do they call for its abolition to-day? No. Would other amendments having been adopted, Mr. Stethey have all scourging, all working without pay, vens moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the purpose of separating the part O relative to Texas from the rest of the bill, which was agreed to. After the separation had been made, Mr. Garretson offered as an amendment instructions to support the Independent Treasury. Mr. Johnston then moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed, which was agreed to, years 41, navs 39.

On this subject, with three or four exceptions, the members voted by party—the Van Buren men going for the admission of Texas.

#### HAYTI AND FRANCE.

France has at last removed the only objection which our government has dared to urge against recognizing the independence of our neighboring republic of Hayti. The Union, one of the newspapers published at Port an Prince, Feb. 15, 1838, contains two treaties concluded between the Baron LAS CASES and BAUDIN, the French plenipotentiaries, and those of the Haytian republic. By the first, France unconditionally acknowledges the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Hayti. By the second, it is agreed that the balance of the indemnity, (60, 000,000 f., or about \$11,250,000,) shall be paid in twenty annual instalments gradually increasing from 1,500,000 francs to 3,000,000 francs.

Whether this indenmnity, which justice never required of Hayti, shall ever be completly paid or not, she is now by the recognition of the mother country, "free, sovereign, and independent State." Heretofore France has obstinately refused to recognize the sovereignty of her former colony, hough for the sake of extorting money, after the bayonets of Bonaparte had failed, Charles Xth offered to recognize "the independence of the government" in consideration of an indemnity to the heirs and survivors of the old colonists of 150,000,000 francs, to be paid in five equal annual instalments commencing with the year 1825. Boyer had the weakness to swallow the hook, but the good sense 1825. Boyer had the of the Haytian people made the measure so unpopular that, as is understood, only one instalment (30,000,000 francs) has been paid up to the date of the recent treaty. France now places Havti on the same footing as other nations, and relinquishes one-half of her remaining claim for indemnity.

In this state of the case, what shadow of excuse remains to our government for delaying any longer establish the same international relations with Hayti as exist between us and other nations with which we have far less commercial intercourse Will not those who have a due respect for justice between men, to say nothing of our commercial interests, or our national character, see that this sub ect is immediately urged upon the attention of the President and Senate of the United States ?-Emancinator.

#### LET THE SOUTH SPEAK. THE ALABAMA JOURNAL.

This paper, Dec. 27, has the following paragraph with regard to the Alton Massacre: In relation to the Alton affair which we published

pected, and has become the subject of numerous neetings among the abolitionists. The killing of Bishop by the abolitionists is resolved to be justifiable homicide, whilst that of Lovejoy is likewise tion the comments in southern papers upon this affair. They attach too much blame to those who in the absence of statute law, to afford immediate relief against the incendiaries who would destroy their property and their lives, called into requestion the first law of nature-SELF-DEFENCE Do the abolitionists expect the slave holder will wait the tardy operations of the law, when the criminal incendiary under the law backed as he is by the wealth and influence of a large section of our country, may give security to answer to the the ends of law. and in the mean time may prosecute his infernal machinations in the very face and bosom of the slaveholder until his property is destroyed and the throats of his wife and children cut before his face. It is unreasonable to suppose any community so enduring or so deaf to their own rights and interests. Law or no law, the southern people will never permit the establishment, among them of a public press for the inciting of insurrection and rebellion among their slaves, and where the operation of the law is tardy they will take the remedy into their own hands. And it is to the knowledge of this fact abroad that we owe our present security. If there were no remedy for these evils save an appeal to courts of justice there would scarcely be a village south of the Potomac, but there would be planted an abolition news press, and the utter destruction of the lives and property of our people would be consummated before a court of justice under the forms and delays of law could redress their wrongs .-The execution of mob law is always attended with danger to the innocent, and as a general practice wrong, but the end sometimes justifies the means, and though the taking of the life of a fellowbeing is a matter which every honorable and brave may should shudder at, and an event under all circumstances to be regretted, yet that man or community who would scruple to take life when necessity or the law of self-defence authorizes it.

"Condemns the noblest gift of Heaven, And impiously affronts the God who gave

# WHOLE NO. 116.

Petitions to the Annual Conferences. The time has fully arrived when our friends should again engage in circulating petitions to the Annual Conferences, for the purpose of obtaining signatures. By all means, every Annual Conference, within whose bounds, there are any number of members who wish the EXTERATION of the "great evil" from our Church, should be addressed on this

subject.

It has been said by those who pretend to know, that the advice of our last General Conference was not designed to prevent any of our members from opposing slavery, who have honest scruples respecting it. All such, therefore, have holdinging or not may out their names to the following the content of the conference of the conf whether abolitionists or not, may put their names to the fol

#### MEMORIAL.

To the President and Members of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The undersigned, members of the Methodist E. Church is

beg leave to present, That there are more than two millions of human beings now en there are more than two millions of human beings now enslaved in this Christian nation—That Slavery has been encreasing among us for the last twenty-five years, and during
which time it is not remembered that either of our Conferences has borne any explicit testimony against it, though
one or two of our Conferences have justified it so far as to
say it is not a moral evil. We, therefore, respectfully and
carnestly request the

Conference to reaffirm the language of our Church in 1785; as in the following words which may be found in the Montal of the Montal of

"We do hold in the deepest abhorrence the practice of Slavery, and shall not cease to seek its destruc wise and prudent means."

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray. Printed forms, like the above, may be had at this office, at \$1 per hundred. Or the above may be copied, or another written as may be desirable, and they should be circulated for signatures without delay. Some of the Conferences will sit in a few weeks .- Zions Watchman.

#### "THE SLAVES ARE HAPPY" A few years ago, Mrs. B. was travelling from Alabama to

Kentucky. Fifteen miles from Bowling Green, towards Nashville, she stopped to refresh the horses. Just before this she had met in the road a coffle of slaves going South. this she had met in the road a coffic of slaves going South. The slaver himself had stopped at the house where she stopped. He was engaged in bargaining with the landlord for a negro woman and her infant to add to his gang. The woman had four children. She appeared greatly distressed. Mrs. B. appealed to the compassion of the master, and spoke of the hardship of separating the mother from three of her children. He seemed touched for the moment—the tears started in his eyes. His wife remarked to the slave-woman, "I told you, if you didn't do better, how it would be,—but you would'nt mind me." The slaver himself was unmoved. The slave was ordered forthwith to get ready. She was brought to the door, where the slaver ready for her. She was put on it, with her infant. Her other three children were screaming in agony at the depart-ure of the broken-hearted, weeping mother. The husband Perhaps he knew nothing -it is not known where he was. about it, till he came to visit his wife and found the place desolate, part of his children motherless,-his infan forever from him.

We ask of those who say "the slaves are happy"-what do they think of the case of this poor wife and mother— bereft in a moment of husband and children? Think you that she, or any who are exposed every hour to such sen arations, are happy? Put the case to yourselves, and try it .- Emancipator.

## Facts in Relation to the Colored People in Balti-

In Baltimore there are several schools for the colored people. One of them is connected with the church of which Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge is pastor. That connected with the 1st Presbyterian church, it is thought, would not suffer in comparison with the best regulated schools of the try generally. It has more than two hundred scholars in attendance. The teachers are mostly whites. All the fe-male teachers are whites, and from the best classes of society. The most perfect order is maintained. The superintendent informed the gentleman who furnishes this account, that the school had been in a flourishing condition for some time—but more remarkably so during the last year—and that, of late, the attention of the christian public had been turned to the condition of the colored people. The Rev. Mr. Petrikin, an Episcopalian clergyman, has taken charge of a col-ored congregation, and gives half his time to its gratuitous

Why ought not the honorable example of Mr. Petrikin and the christian public of Baltimore, to be followed through out the whole South?—16.

## President Madison's Dying Testimony.

"He observed that the whole Bible is against negro slavery; but that the clergy do not preach this; and the peoole do not see it. The above is in Miss Martineau's "Retrospect of Wes-

tern Travel" just published by Messrs, Harper, of this A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land;

A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land; the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bare rule by their means; and my people love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end thereof.—Jer. v. 30, 31.

Son of man, I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore, hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. When I say unto the wicked, Thou shalt surely die; and thou givest him not warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life: the same wicked man shall die in his injunity. save his life; the same wicked man shall die in his iniqui-ty: but his blood will I require at thine hand,—Eze, iii, ome numbers since, we have foreborne hitherto 17, 18.—Ib. to comment. It has taken the course we had ex

THE SOUTH WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE (Metho-THE SOUTH WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE (Methodist) Nashville, Tennessee, in alluding to the late writings of bishop Hedding, Dr. Fisk, Dr. Bangs, Dr. Lucky, and Dr. Reese, in the Methodist papers, says:—"This able discussion having been had in the Journals published in the free states, has had a most salutary influence upon the feelings and actions of the church at large. The same paper commends Bishop Hedding and Waugh for their course in preventing the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church from acting on the subject of slavery. "The church at large," says the Advocate, "feels that her final peace and constitutional rights are safe!" In plain English, the domestic institution of slavery is successfully shielded by these northern Methodist writers and bishops! Shall we be accounted uncharitable, if we express similar convictions in respect to that fact!—Friend of Man.

A REMARKABLE FACT. - By the intelligence communi-A REMARKABLE FACT,—By the intelligence communicated in our two last papers, it will be seen that the christians in the Sandwich Islands have established a monthly cancert to pray for American Heathens! We rejoice in the fact, but consider it one of the most remarkable events of this eventful age. Let professing Christians in America, who heathenize their fellow-men, or keep them in heathenish darkness, and all who apologize for, or who refuse to oppose such practices, tremble in view of such an astonishing fact.—Emancipator.

"ON THE SIDE OF THE OPPRESSORS THERE WAS POWER." A lady on a visit to some of her friends who resided in Bowling Green, Kentucky, had this account from an intelligent and creditable slave.

A slaver had, but a short time before, pur

village or the neighborhood a man whose wife was a free woman. The wife when she heard of it was almost beside herself. In the height of her affliction she went to the slaver and offered him two of her own free-born sons for the redemption of the father. The alaver accepted them—and those boys, if alive, are slaves forever in the planting South.

This is free, Christian America!—Ib.

B.

A JUST RETRIBUTION. The people of Arkansas aided the Texan marauders in wresting Texas from the Mexican Government, and now Texas has shown her gratitude to them by laying claim to a part of their territory. She has even gone further than this to show how well she remainders past favors. She has established offices for the disposal of the land. Verily, there is a just providence that overrules the affairs of mon!—Danville Olive Branch.

Maxicas Outhage.—Whenever I hear an America politician, talking loud about Mexican outrages, I am deposed to estimate him, just as I should a citizen when might see stimulating a great overgrown boy, to pash a querel with a neighbor child, of not half his size of sentth. regard the course of our government towards every way discreditable and unbecoming. The of Mexican outrages, I esteem curs, of the last the kennel,—Cincinnati Gazette.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, MAY 1, 1838.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A Narrative of Proceedings connected with the Destruction of the Alton Observer, and the Death of the Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. By Rev. EDWARD BEECRER.-This long expected work is at length in press, and will shortly be published. By the politeness of the publisher, we have been favored with the privilege of examining it in manuscript. We read it all through with profound interest, and hesitate not to express the opinion that it is one of the most important productions which have grown out of the discussion of the slavery question. Its narrative of occurrences in Alton is peculiarly clear, full and spirited. Many things are told, which we have not seen in any other account of those lamentable events; and it occupies ground which has not yet been taken in any book, pamphlet, or other writing on this subject. His views of the discussion of abolitionism, of the causes of mobs, and of the responsibilities of good and christian men are ample, just and most eloquently expressed. In many respects they may lay claim to originality. The author in fact, has treated the whole subject in such a way as to make it of special interest to the world.

The work, it is expected, will be out in two or three weeks; and will make a duodecimo of about 156 pages. Mr. Holton, of Alton, is the publisher, and is now in this place for the purpose of superintending the printing of it.

MR. LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

Delivered at a great meeting of the citizens of Alton, a few days before his death.

We have seen two notices of this speech in a letter from the Alton correspondent of the Cincinnati Journal, and one in the Memoir of it is confessed, furnish only a faint idea of the character of the speech as delivered. We rejoice that President Beecher has given a full report of this remarkable speech. He states that Mr. Lovejoy, at his request, immediately after the meeting, wrote down all that he could recall of it, and he (Pres. Beecher) from memory added the rest. It will be recollected, that the meeting was composed of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of Alton-ministers, merchants, civilians, politiciansand also of the lawless part of the community. The Committee appointed to prepare a set of compromise-resolutions as they were called, performed their task in such a way as to concede every thing to the mob, and demand from Mr. Lovejoy the surrender of the liberty of the press, of which at this crisis he was the appointed sentinel. We give what follows in the language of Dr. Beecher. The speech of Mr. Lovejoy is, with one or two exceptions, a model of eloquence; we never read one that affected us more deeply; it deserves to be printed in letters of gold. We cannot but think, that if it were circulated every where throughout the nation, it would do more to win respect and admiration for Mr. Lovejoy's character, than all that has been written about him.

"After the report had been read by the honora ble chairman." says Mr. Beecher.

"One of the committee commented on it at some length, and seeming to assume it as capable of no doubt that Mr. Lovejoy's friends must see the reasonableness of so generous ant adaptadas his sympathy for the unhappy man whose rights were to be sacrificed as a peace-offering on the altar of the demon of anarchy. He regarded him as an unfortunate man, whose hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him, and hoped that they would disgrace him as little as possible, and remember that he had a wife and family dependent on him for support. He was as mild and calm as he kne how to be, for he seemed to think that it was appropriate that he should be so, whilst thus negociating a treaty of

"But the committee were not unanimous in these proceed ings. There was one honorable exception, Mr. W. S. Gil-He immediately arose, and laid in a decided protes alleging it as his opinion, that the rigid enforcement o the law would prove the only sure protection of the rights of citizens, and the only safe remedy for similar excitement

"As Mr. Lovejoy arose to reply, I watched his co nance with deep interest, not to say anxiety; I saw no to kens of disturbance. With a tranquil, self-possessed air, he went up to the bar in which the chairman sat, and in a tor of deep, tender and subdued feeling, spoke as follows:-

SPEECH. I feel, Mr. Chairman, that this is the most solemn m ment of my life. I feel, I trust, in some measure the responsibilities which at this hour I sustain to these my fellows, to the church of which I am a minister, to my country and to God. And let me beg of you, before I pro ceed farther, to construe nothing I shall say as being disrespectful to this assembly; I have no such feeling-far from it, and if I do not act or speak according to their wishes a all times, it is because I cannot conscientiously do it. It is proper I should state the whole matter as I understand re this audience. I do not stand here to argue the ques tion as presented by the report of the committee. My only wonder is, how the Hon, gentleman, the chairman of that for whose character I entertain great respect though I have not the pleasure of his personal acquai my only wonder is how that gentleman could have brough himself to submit such a report,

'Mr, Chairman, I do not admit that it is the business this assembly to decide whether I shall, or shall not, publish a newspaper in this city. The gentlemen have, as the lawyers say, made a wrong issue. I have the right to do it I know that I have the right freely to speak and publish my sentiments, subject only to the laws of the land for the abuse This right was given me by my Maker, and is nly guarantied to me by the Constitution of these tes, and of this State. What I wish to know of you is, whether you will protect me in the exercise of this right, or whether, as hereto fore, I am to be subjected to per sonal indignity and outrage, Those resolu nessures proposed by them, are spoken of as a compro between two parties. Mr. Chairman, this i a compromise between two purues.

not so; there is but one party here. It is simply a question be allowed, as they now do, to continue to trampin it under their feet, by violating with impunity the rights of an inno-cent individual. Mr. Chairman, what have I to compra If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injurad me; if to pray for their temporal and eternal ha to wish for the prosperity of your city and state, not tanding all the indignities I have suffered in its if thir and feel, and can never forget, but I can and do freewe those who have done it

n is, that I fear God more than I fear

entiment around me. The good opinion of my fellow-n s dear to me, and I would sacrifice any thing but principle to obtain their good wishes; but when they ask me t surrender this, they ask for more than I cam—than I dare give. Reference is made to the fact, that I offered, a few days since, to yield up the editorship of the "Observer" into other hands. This is true, I did so; because it was thought, or said by some, that perhaps the paper would be better paronized in other hands. They declined accepting my offer however, and since then we have heard from the friends and supporters of the paper in all parts of the state. There was but one sentiment among them, and this was, that the paper could be sustained in no other hands than mine. It s also a very different question, whether I shall voluntarily. or at the request of friends, yield up my post, or whether shall forsake it at the demand of a mob. The former I am at all times ready to do, when circumstances seem to require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interests in petition with the cause of that Master whose minister m, but the latter, be assured, I NEVER WILL DO. God in nis providence, so say all my brethren, and so I think-has levolved upon me the responsibility of maintaining my round here; and, Mr. Chairman, I am determined to do it A voice comes to me from Maine, from Massachusetts, from Connecticut, from New York, from Pennsylvania; yea from Kentucky, from Mississippi, from Missouri, calling upon me in the name of all that is dear to Heaven or earth, to stand fast; and by the help of God I WILL STAND. I know I am but one, and you are many. My strength would avail but little against you all: you can crush me if you will, but I shall die at my post, for I cannot and will not forsake it. Why should I flee from Alton? Is not this a free state? When assailed by a mob in St. Louis, I came here as to the home of freedom and of the laws. The mob have pursued me here, and why should I retreat again? Where can I be safe if not here? Have I not a right to claim the protection of the laws? and what more can I have in any other place? Sir, the very act of retreating will embolden the

that, God helping me. I will never do. 'It has been said here, that my hand is against every man, and every man's hand against me. The last part of the claration is too painfully true. I do indeed find almost every hand lifted against me, but against whom in this place has my hand been raised! I appeal to every individual resent; whom of you have I injured? whose character have traduced? whose family have I molested? whose business Lovejoy. They are both extremely affecting, but have I meddled with! If any, let him rise here and testify against me .- No one answers.

nob to follow me wherever I go. No. Sir, there is no way

to escape the mob, but to abandon the path of duty, and

'And do not your resolutions say that you find nothing gainst my private or personal character? And does any ne believe that if there was any thing to be found, it would not be found and brought forth? If in any thing I have offended against the law, I am not so popular in this community as that it would be difficult to convict me. You have courts and judges, and juries; they find nothing against me, and now you have come together for the purpose of driving out a confessedly innocent man, for no cause but that he dares to think and speak as his conscience and his God dictate. Will conduct like this stand the scrutiny of your country, of posterity, above all of the Judgment Day! For member, the Judge of that day is no respecter of per-

Pause, I beseech you, and reflect. The present excite ent will soon be over; the voice of conscience will at last be heard; and in some season of honest thought, even in this world, as you review the scenes of this hour, you will be compelled to say, "he was right -he was right."

But you have been exhorted to be lenient and compa sionate, and in driving me away to affix no unnecessary disgrace upon me. Sir, I reject all such compassion. You annot disgrace me. Scandal, falsehood and calumny have already done their worst. My shoulders have borne the burlen till it sits easy upon them. You may hang me up as he mob hung up the individuals at Vicksburg: you ourn me at the stake as they did McIntosh at St. Louis you may tar and feather me or throw me into the Missis sippi as you have often threatened to do; but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone can disgrace myself, and the leepest of all disgrace would be, at a time like this, to deny my Master by forsaking his cause.-He died for me, and were most unworthy to bear his name, should I refuse, if need be, to die for him.

'Again, you have been told that I have a family son why I should be driven off as gently as possible. It is true, Mr. Chairman, I am a husband and a father. and this it is that adds the bitterest ingredient to the cup of sorrow I am called to drink. I am made to feel the wisdom of the Apostle's advice, "it is better not to marry." know, Sir, that in this contest I stake not my life only, but that of others also. I do not expect my wife will ever recoer from the shock received at the awful scenes through which she was called to pass at St. Charles. And how was t the other night on my return to my home? I found her driven into the garret through fear of the mob, who were prowling round my house. And scarcely had I entered the use ere my windows were broken by the brick-bats of the nob, and she so alarmed as rendered it impossible for her to sleep or rest that night. I am hunted as a partridge on the nountain. I am pursued as a felon through your streets; to the guardian power of the law I look in vain for that protection against violence, which even the vilest criminal may enjoy. Yet think not that I am unhappy .- Think not that I regret the choice that I have made; while all around me is riolence and tumult, all is peace within. An approving onscience and the rewarding smile of God, are a full recompense for all that I forego, and all that I endure. Yes, Sir, I enjoy a peace which nothing can destroy. I sleep sweetly and undisturbed, except when awakened by the brick-bats of

'No, Sir, I am not unhappy; I have counted the cost, and tand prepared freely to offer up my all in the service of God. Yes, Sir, I am fully aware of all the sacrifice I make, in here pledging myself to continue this contest to the last (Forgive these tears, I had not intended to shed them, and they flow not for myself but for others.) But I am com manded to forsake father and mother, and wife and children for Jesus' sake, and as his professed disciple, I stand pledged to do it. The time for fulfilling this pledge in my case, eems to me, has come. Sir, I dare not flee away from Alon: should I attempt it, I should feel that the angel of the Lord with his flaming sword was pursuing me wherever went. It is because I fear God, that I am not afraid of all who oppose me in this city. No, Sir, the contest has com enced here, and here it must be finished. Before God and you all, I here pledge myself to continue it, if need be, till

eath; and if I fall, my grave shall be made in Alton. "I have been affected often times with the power of i ellect and eloquence, but never was I so overcome as at this hour. He made no display-there was no rhetorical decoon-no violence of action. All was native truth deep, pure and tender feeling. Many a hard face did I see, with tears, as he struck the cords of feeling, to which God made the soul to respond. Even his bitter or wept; as for me, I could not endure it. I laid down my d and gave way to my feelings without control. When he had closed, I could not doubt that the whole audienwinced that he was right, and that if the author eport would have said so, and exhorted to defend him, it uld have carried the whole audience with el

\*Hon. Cyrus Edwards, senator from Madison co., and whig candidate for governor.

There is a large amount of money yet due o subscriptions to the Philanthropist. Many subscribers who have not paid, will have an opportunity of discharging their obligations at the coming anniversary, particularly if they should be delegates: otherwise, they can transmit their monies by those who shall be delegates. We trust this hint will be attended to; and we would specially urge upon our local agents the importance of availing themselves

names of new subscribers. The business agent will be present at Granville to attend to these natters.

It is moreover requested, that all persons ind ed to the Depository, will prepare themselves to ettle their accounts at the same time and place.

EFLet it be understood, however, that the printer must be paid, and the treasury is still largey in debt; so that our friends from mere motives of convenience, ought not to postpone remittances until the anniversary. We want money now as badly as we shall need it then. All that can now be collected ought AT ONCE to be sent on.

Anti-Slavery Publications at the Anniversary.

A friend at Granville suggests the propriety of orwarding a complete assortment of anti-slavery publications to that place, at the time of our anniersary. The different societies throughout the State will thereby have an opportunity of furnish ing themselves with whatever works they may desire. It is our intention, in accordance with this uggestion, to have on the spot during the anniversary, as large a supply of books and pamphlets a ve can possibly furnish.

We hope, therefore, that Societies will at once neet for the purpose of determining what pubcations they need, and raising the funds neessary for their purchase: these may be remitted by the delegates. It is vastly important that every society be well supplied with anti-slavery publications. It is a cheap mode of disseminating

All orders must be accompanied by the

Agriculture in the Slave-States.

Free labor and the indefinite subdivision of pro perty constitute the basis of the wealth, industry, equality, intelligence and enterprise of the North. Wherever slavery exists, property tends inevitably accumulate in the hands of the few, and more eliance is placed on muscular, than intellectual abor. No wonder then that the slave-states should fall short continually of the prosperity of their northern neighbors. The slave scarcely ever beomes an inventor or discoverer. What has he to gain by it? What motive of sufficient power has he to tax his ingenuity to find out better modes of cultivation or economy? And as to the large landholder, he is above the reach of those incentives to mprovement, which are such spurs to the energies of the smaller farmers of the free states. If he would raise larger crops, he gets more slaves. He will not be apt to improve his modes of culture, while he can so easily command the unrequited labor of human beings. Our Kentucky friends complain of the backwardness of agricultural science among them, compared with its advanced state among their northern brethren. Surely, they will not admit that Kentuckians are naturally inferior in enterprise and ingenuity to the people of Ohio or Pennsylvania. To what then but slavery can they attribute the vast difference which they confess exists between cultivation among them, and cultivation among their northern neigh bors? The following extract from an article in the "Franklin Farmer," a paper devoted to the interests of agriculture, published at Frankfort, Ky. shows most painfully, as we think, the ruinous effects of slavery. Throughout the whole article, however, there is not the slightest allusion to this

"Our land does not produce more than half as much corn as it ought with improved culture; it does not, in fact, produce more than half the amount produced on poorer soils by our northern brethren, under more enlighter ing, improves the soil. We cultivate too much land, and tual labor. The spirit universally manifested here, of seek ing to increase the size of our farms, instead of doubling, (which we should, because we can do) the products of the of agricultural improvement. These are indisputably, grea errors in our practice; and the greater, as they refer to all our most important productions. If they affected only the less important interests, they would be less deplora-ble and more easily remedied. But here too, we are sadly deficient. In domestic economy and management, and in the minor productions for household consumption, we have mortifying to us to record, that Kentucky, having the finest pastures in the world, except, perhaps, those in certain parts of Ireland, and possessing the best breeds of cattle, actually pays to Ohio and other states, enormous sums for cheese. pays to Ohio and other states, enormous sums for cheese We have heard the amount variously estimated from one to two millions annually. This is too bad; especially we ought ourselves, to export an equal amount; but there is scarcely one family in fifty, which makes the cheese for its own consumption. Why we even import, we are ashamed to say, our brooms from New England; when every farmer might raise a surplus in the fence corners, where weeds dis-grace his style of culture. And while we have thus failed ture of many productions, we have not kept pace with the improvements of the day, in the introduction of new and important objects of agricultural labor. The culture of silk of the vine, and roots for stock food, though they have attracted ome notice, have not received merited attention nly specified some of our errors, in order to promote ar he enumeration, unless for the purpose of improve

A School in Persia, established by a Persian

Prince. "Malek Kassern Meerza, a Persian prince who visited the missionaries at Oormiah, some time since, has established a school at his own residence, and appointed an American oriest to teach it under his own superintendence. A Ma-nommedan Prince, so deeply interested in the instruction of his subjects by an acquaintance with the American missiona-ries and their schools, as to establish a school at his own residence, with one nominally a Christian as its teacher!

Prince opens this school at his own expense, and has app to the missionaries at Cormiah to supply it with books and with the Bible, which he reads himself and puts into the What will the friends of mis allect that it is but a few months since Mr. M ated at the capitol, were coll f great popular commotion. Now a Mahommer atroduces the sacred volume into his own school!

This intelligence is given in a letter from Dr. Grant, pub-shed in the Missionary Herald for the present month,—

Only see how the editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph rejoices, because a Persian Prince not only reads the Bible himself, but "puts it into the hands" of his own subjects! And we too rejoice; how much better this is than "oral instruction!" How much better off these subjects of a Mahommedan Prince, than the slaves of Southern Christians! The Prince does all he can to enlighten his subjects, teach them to read, and make them familiar with the Bible; the slave-holder does all in his power, to darken the mind of his slave, prevent him from learning to read, and make him stranger to the Bible.

When will the editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph and his brethren follow the example of this disciple of Mahomet?

North Carolina Baptist Convention-Religious Instruction of Slaves.

The North Carolina Baptist Convention at its

ast session adopted the report of a committee concerning the religious instruction of people of coor. The committee recommended two modes of astruction-reading to them the Scriptures, and reaching to them the Gospel. They think that n every christian family, "it were easy so to fix the time of family worship, that our slaves, at east once a day, may meet with us; and that few heads of families would find it difficult at such times to impart to them religious knowledge." "In addition to this," they say, "little or no loss could be sustained by calling off our slaves from their labor for an hour or two every week, for the ourpose of reading and explaining to them the Scriptures."(!) We ask any candid man who nows what human nature is, how exacting are the duties of every day life, the amount of time usually spent by christians in family devotion, &c., &c., -of how much worth will be the religious instruction generally communicated in this way? "One or two hours every week" devoted to expounding to them the Scriptures! How efficient! So much time, at so short intervals! How can it help proving effective on minds so well prepared by previous reading and meditation, and at a time so propitious, (called off from their labors,) just when the man released from his toils, is in quite a passive state, open to every passing impression, unless perchance he should glide off into a refreshing sleep! Seriously, how can reasonable men expect the brief, general exercises of family devotion, and an hour or two of religious instruction once a week, to recover the mind of a slave from the darkness and stupidity which the perpetual inhibition of all intellectual effort on his part, and his degrading condition inevitably entail upon him? These are influences ever operating, and that prevent him from coming under the action of those motives, which God in his infinite wisdom ordained as necessary to the development of man's intellectual and moral natures. Will one hour of light be sufficient to bestow brightness and beauty and fulness of form on a plant or flower that demands the steady rays of an every day sun? These slave-holding Baptists would make their slaves religious, while they keep them in brutish ignorance. They would exalt their moral, while they sink their intellectual nature. They would have them perform duties, which require Ohio on the topics alluded to in the resolution. If clearness of mind and decision of will, while at the our opponents in other parts of the state should same time they cover their minds with gross darkness, and suffer them to have no will of their own. In a word, they would make their slaves religious beings, in obedience to conscience, while all the while they are aiming, in obedience to interest, to destroy two of the essential elements of religious character, intelligence and will. How much more christian-like and philosophical is the conduct of the Mahommedan Prince. First a school, then the reading of the Bible, BY THE SCHOLARS THEM-SELVES. Here we have a basis for religious cha-

The Committee next speak of the preaching of the gospel. "They do not intend to recommend eparate religious exercises for their (the slaves') special benefit." And yet reason says, that they of all other people require exercises specially deroted to their benefit, and a special amount too of such exercises. The Committee think that provision may be made in every house of worship for their comfortable attendance. "Often," say they, "have their hearts been grieved at with the inconveniences to which they (the slaves) are subjected in attending to the preaching of the gospel. Frequently they are altogether excluded from the house of God, and most generally where n apartment is assigned to them, it is too small to hold the half of those who would attend were suitable provision made for their accommodation. We have italicised a few words to draw special ttention to a few things in this confession of the eligious disabilities imposed on slaves.

Our readers may now be curious to know what s the grand machinery recommended by the Comnittee for elevating the moral character of the ne roes. It might be expected, that in view of their nost lamentable destitution, some peculiarly enerretic and decided measures would be taken. The ollowing resolutions, with which the committee onclude their report, will tell us all about it.

"Resolved. That this convention affectionately urge up he ministers connected with it, to use their influence to have rovided in all their places of worship, ample and comforts le accommodations for the colored part of their congregations.

"Resolved, That we also urge upon all our brethren pay particular regard to the religious instruction of their ow "Resolved, That by religious instruction be une

ons on religious subjects. While we are on this subject, we will quote five tems from a report of the Synod of S. Carolina and Georgia, on the instruction of colored people, 1834.

1. "The gospel, as things now are, can never be preached to the two classes, (whites and blacks,) successfully in conjunction.

2. "The negroes have no churches; neither. is there sufficient room in white churches for their

3. "The galleries, or back seats on the lowe floor of the white churches, are generally appropriated to the negroes, when it can be done with convenience to the whites. When it cannot be lone conveniently, the negroes who attend must catch the gospel as it escapes through the doors and windows.

4. "If a master is pious, the house-servants done attend family worship, and frequently few or none of them.

5. "So far as masters are engaged in the work the religious instruction of slaves,) an almost unbroken silence reigns on this vast field." This report was made and ordered by the Synod

o be published.

The Report was published a little while ago in the Cross GENTEEL.-A number of our paper was recent-

y returned from Reading, Pa., with the following urteous message written upon it: "Dont you send your filthy fanatical sheet to H hase any more. He wont take it. Now mind

We cannot decipher the balance of the last name. We were very sure that we had none but decent people for our subscribers, and accordingly on examining our books, we could not find the name of H. Chase. The paper he receives is not sent the signalizes its zeal against Messrs. Scott

Slavery Society. Prest., Rov. E. J. Fuller; Secy., was a complete moral desolation, and thus are its effects every where, where it exists. But they have got about to the end of the chapter, THEY MUST BE PUT DOWN, and the course we shall pursue is not to renew abolision ist license, or license any that are such, this is the course of the last pursue is not to renew abolision ist license, or license any that are such, this is the course of the last pursue is not to renew abolision. The motion above referred to, was then put and carried. Thus has a brother been deposed from his standing in the Chase & S-

friends who choose to send papers to individuals of their acquaintance, of the propriety of writing their own names on the margin, so that it may be known whence they came.

PATRIOTIC MEETING.—Certain anti-abolitionists of Muskingum county lately got up a meeting in Zanesville against abolitionists. Mr. Hammond thus handles them.

The resolutions of the meeting breathe a spirit very much to be reprobated. It is highly denunciatory and inquisitorial. As examples, we quote the two following resolutions, which stand, in the proceedings, in the order they are here given. "Resolved, That this meeting look with pain and regret

on Clergymen of all denominations, who attempt in or out of the pulpit to make use of their clerical station to fan the embers of discord, or to stir up factious feelings having for their object the further disturbance of society, and ultimately

'Resolved, That it be recommended to the Superinten strictly the books, pamphlets and tracts that may be put into the hands of children in the respective schools—thereby guarding in due time against all attempts that may be made by ABOLITIONISTS to give the tender minds of our youth in improper and dangerous direction in relation to the esablished institutions of our country."

It is certainly a high hand that carries denunciation into

he sacred desk, and inquisition into our public schools. Are the freemen of Ohio prepared for this?

The following is the last resolution, except two or three of

"Resolved That Robert Boggs, Esq., Matthew M'Illheny, Esq., and Dr. John Hamm, be a committee with intructions to obtain copies of all petitions and memorials purporting to be from this county, with the signatures thereto, presented to the present session of Congress, praying he abolition of slavery in the States, in the District of imbia, or in the territories of the United States; and that they cause the said copies and signatures to be published in the newspapers printed in this county."

This purports to have been offered by George James. Its bject is intimidation—a wicked move and a silly one. None but a wicked man would deprive his neighbor of an unre strained expression of his opinion. None but a simpleton would expect to effect any thing useful, by a movement like this. Is there any body in Muskingum county who would shrink from subscribing an abolition petition for fear George James should send Robert Boggs, Matthew M'Illheny, and Dr. John Hamm, to ascertain the fact and make it public! Not one old woman would be deterred. And with neeting to back him or some other support, it is not likely that George James would venture to commence Inquisitor, by peering this question at the most squalid negro he might meet. Save me always from the contact of a poor knave who shows his persecuting propensity only when he has congregation of excited men to back him.

We shall be very much obliged to George James, Robert Boggs, Matthew M'Illheny and Dr. John Hamm, if they will carry the last resolution into effect. We have for some weeks been seeking intelligence respecting several particulars, among which is the number of petitioners to Congress in think fit to follow the example of these four wor- part they took in the mob-transactions. thy patriots, they will confer on us a particular favor. - En. PHIL.

TESTIMONY TO THE INTELLECT AND MORALS F THE COLORED PEOPLE .- Rev. Mr. Mathias, Governor of Liberia, in a recent letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says:-

"Our colony is marching onward in a very satisfact tory manner. Our courts of justice-our merchants -our military men fully satisfy me, that the mind of a colored man is equal in every respect to the white man's, when left to pursue a course untrammelled by others.'

Governor Mathias, in his Journal as reported in the Colonization Herald says, after noticing public meeting of the colonists-

'The remarks made were not distinguished, i s true, for grammatical accuracy or parliamentary etiquette, but Ican say, that for good sense, patri otism, and respectful deportment, they were equal to any body of men brought together in a country place in the United States, for a similar object. I forgot for a time their color-indeed I seldom no-

Speaking of their capability of self government ne savs-

'I thought I saw in the circumstances before me, (the public meeting and the resolutions and speeches,) that a colored man was capable of govrning himself; and that they do not differ in intellect, or even enterprize, from their white brethren who have enjoyed no greater advantages of education and self government.

doing good to send men to Africa to educate them. In Liberia the Methodist church has 7 day schools with 221 pupils. Well, we are glad of this; but these children could have been educated much better and at a far less expense at home. What if the Methodist church should raise as much for the education of the colored people in this country, as they lay out on them in Africa, would it not be equally praiseworthy? Ohio abolitionists have established 27 schools among the colored people of this state, and we presume there are nearly 800 scholars in attendance. They have done this quietly, against strong opposition, at little expense, and with no parade. Why should the churches be more unwilling to engage in this work, than in the business of instructing a few colored persons who are colonized some thousands of miles off?

The editor of the Delphi Oracle attempts to b pleasant in his remarks on an abolition meeting, whose proceedings he had not the independence to publish, although requested. He compares the resolutions to "a puddle in a storm, a tempest in tea-pot-fire, froth and fury!" This gentleman forgot a very important thing, which is, that he who would employ ridicule to effect, must possess at least a modicum of wit.

Texas .- April 17th in the Senate, Mr. White presented the resolutions of the Tennessee Legis lature in favor of annexing Texas to the Union. They were read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Shields presented the same resolutions and moved to refer them and all others on file, touching the same subject, to a select committee. This motion together with the whole sub ject was laid on the table

In the Senate, April 17th, Mr. Preston gave no tice that he would at an early day call up the resolution on the subject which he presented several weeks ago.

Hon. E. P. Curtis will accept our thanks for

A new society was formed at Brighton village Cuyahoza co. April 4th. Name, Brooklyn Anti-Slavery Society. Prest., Rov. E. J. Fuller; Seev.

from this office. How often must we remind our and Storrs, two of the most indefatigable agents in

"Whereas, this conference has heard with surprise and much regret, that the Rev. O. Scott, of he New England conference, and the Rev. G. Storrs, a local preacher, have come within our pounds, and are engaged in delivering lectures on modern abolitionism, and promoting the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies within the church, and in the prosecution of their objects they are in the habit of inveighing bitterly against the settled order, usages and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the great injury and embarrassment of the church, and to the wounding of her eace, Therefore:

Resolved, That this Conference est against the conduct of the said O. Scott and G. Storrs, on the subject of modern abolitionism, and the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies within the church, and with the title of the church, and that we earnestly exhort our brethren and friends to refrain from any act or deed which may favor the plans and objects of the said Scott and Storrs. and that we earnestly recommend our brethren and friends to discourage the objects and plans of the said Scott and Storrs, on the subject of modern ab olitionism, as they tend to disturb the peace and prosperity of the church within our bounds.

Resolved, that a copy of this protest be forwarded to the New England Conference, and also to the Presiding Elder of the Oneida District, Oneida Conference, Rev. E. Bowen, Utica, N. Y. As the Conference stepped somewhat beyond

the ordinary sphere of its duties, why did it not pass resolutions of censure against Mr. Smith of Virginia, who has threatened the church with division because the General Conference would not elect a slaveholding bishop; or against those ministers and members in the south who defend slavery as an institution in accordance with God's word? Alas for that prejudice which discerns danger in the advocacy of free principles, but finds no cause of alarm in the unblushing defence on Bible grounds, of a system which involves in its consequences the violation of every one of the commandments of God!

"RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN .- A Book of Facts &c." by William Yates. This is a book of facts. authorities, &c. with which it will be well for abolitionists to acquaint themselves.

ALTON.

If Alton has been generally benefitted by the revivals that have prevailed there, we shall expect to see her resist the claims to office of such men as John Hogan, U. F. Linder, - Griggs and Cyrus Edwards. These men are now seeking office, as a reward, we presume, for the prominent

John Hogan is a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, a merchant, and now a candidate for a seat in Congress. This is the man that rallied the spirit of misrule and anarchy in the celebrated meeting, just when the eloquence of the indomitable Lovejoy was on the point of gaining a complete triumph over his enemies.

U. F. Linder is now a candidate for the state legislature. Doubtless he trusts in the affectionate remembrances of his mob-associates.

- Griggs, is the opposition-candidate. He too, we are informed, is a mobocrat.

Hon, Cyrus Edwards, chairman of the committee that introduced the miscalled compromise resolutions, and who with other respectable citizens gave countenance to lawless violence, is now candidate for the Governorship.

So much for honor and office in Alton. Another fact we state on the authority of a gentleman resident in Alton. Hardly, said he, was the body to his paper were called upon by an agent with the request that they would transfer their patronage to the Western Pioneer. When it is remembered with what bitter animosity this paper spoke of abolitionists during the reign of terror, and what a dastardly silence it preserved on the death of Loveiov, we cannot but regard such a request as peculiarly gross, mean and insulting.

It seems to us rather a round-about way of Anti-Abolition in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We are very much mistaken in the signs of the times, if the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church have not come at length to the full determination of putting down abolition in that body, even though it should require the expulsion of its adherents. The last Zion's Watchman furnishes many facts of an alarming character.

A local preacher named Richard M. Smith, is a member of the Bustleton (Pennsylvania) Quarterly Conference. He had travelled under the presiding elder, Rev. J. Smith, but on account of ill health is now unable to preach. "His last licence was given in November last, consequently it was not necessary to renew it for one year. Yet the case was called up and after examination, the following charges were preferred against him. 1st, Of being an abolitionist. 2d, Scattering incendiary pamphlets. He confessed he was an abolitionist. and had distributed a few incendiary pamphlets, viz. Wesley's thoughts on Slavery. The presiding elder then asked this question, what course shall you pursue in future? To which brother Smith answered, the same that he had done. Upon these charges his License was withheld, and his case referred to the next Conference for trial."

The correspondent, John G. Chase, who furnishes the foregoing case, relates another as fol-

"Brother Robert M. Hagerman, an exhorter, (agent of Zion's Watchman in this place,) long known as a pious devoted Christian, was called upon to give up his principles and cease to open his mouth for the dumb. His case was called up, and the following motion made by Asbury Boreing, a local preacher:

"That we renew the license of brother Hagerman PRO-VIDED, he give up the agency of that incendiary publication, Zion's Watchman, and keep his abolitionism out

Before putting this motion, the presiding elder rose and addressed the Conference some 10 or 15 minutes, descanding, in unmeasured terms, upon the character of the "manufacture," as be was pleased to call them. "See them," says he, "leaving their appointments, going about lecturing, design the holy Sabbath, causing divisions in the church There is Storrs at the head of the abolitionists at virtually admitted that it is their intention to divide the church, and that it would probably take place before the next General Conference, and he (Storm) has written to doctor Bangs, giving him to understand, that should he join their party he would be elected bishop of that Church." 1000

"He then concluded his remarks by calling the attention of the Conference to the effects of abolitionism. "Look around you," said he, "see its withering influence. Doctor Fisk told me a few weeks since that in New England it was a complete moral desolation, and thus are its very where, where it exists. But they have got al

ange Scott. PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1838. Dear Brethren.—The Philadelphia Conference has acted well her part with the Baltimore, Georgia and South Carolina Conferences. She has done the deed the second time. well her part with the Baltimore, Georgia and South Caroliwell her part with the Baltimore, Georgia and South Carolina Conferences. She has done the deed the second time.

Last year a young man, highly recommended for talents
and piety, was mejectere, I am told, because he was a member of the Wesleyan Anti-Sluvery Society of the M. E.
Church, in Philadelphia. He soon after removed from the
city, and as a "peace offering," took, his name from the list,
He was employed by one of the presiding elders, some part
of the year, upon a circuit. His labors, I understand, were
very acceptable to the people, by whom he was again recommended to the Conference—which is now in session at
Wilmington. His case came up yesterday morning. His
talents and piety were again highly spoken of—but objections were made in consequence of his abolitionism. A
committee was appointed (one of whom was Professor Durbin) to wait on him and ascertain his precise views. He
was asked, by this committee, whether he was a member of
any abolition society? He answered, no. He was then
asked, whether he approved of agitating the subject by discussions and lectures—and whether he approved of forming
anti-slavery societies in the church? To these questions he
answered in the affirmative. It was enough! He was considered a heretic of course, and was again rejected!?

Immediately after this inquisition process, he left and was
present at my lecture last evening, and opened the meeting
by prayer. Let it be remembered that he has been rejected
yours, &c.

O Scott

Yours, &c.
O Scott

#### Excellent Undertaking.

The American Anti-Slavery Society have resolved to publish a cheap edition of Thome and Kimball's "WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION," in four sheets of the size of the DIA EMANCIPATION," in four sheets of the size of the Emancipator, containing the entire book of nearly 500 pages, and folded in a pamphlet form, so as to be easily stitched. It will be sold at the low price of \$100 per thousand, or \$12 50 per hundred, copies. This is a wise and well considered of 50 000. movement. Kentucky alone stands in need of 50,000 copies .- Herald of Freedom.

Would it not be well to make such an abridgement of this work that every Anti-Slavery paper in the country might publish the whole of it in one or more numbers?

#### Massachusetts.

The Bay state is always taking the lead. The following resolutions passed in the Senate unanimously and in the House by a vote of 151 to 52: April 12th.

Resolves relating to slavery and the slave trade in the Dis Resolves relating to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and Territories of the United States:

1. Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the acts of cession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, imposing any legal or moral restraint upon this

exercise.
2. Resolved, That the rights of justice, the claims of humanity, and the common good, alike demand the entire sup-pression of the slave trade now carried on in the District of Columbia. Columbia.
4. Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution

5. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our

nators and Representatives in Congress. Resolves relating to the slave trade between the States: 1, Resolved, That congress has, by the constitution, pow-

er to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States the Union.
2. Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded

by the principles of humanity and justice.

3. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our nators and Representatives in Congress. Resolves relating to the admission of new States

Union:

1. Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose constitution of government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery.

2. Resolacd, That His Excellency the Governor be re-

quested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in congress, The Liberator remarks-

"Thus has the Legislature of Massachusetts responded to the voice of the people, not only in respect to the subjects above named, but in protesting against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and the infamous gag-law of congress.

The light of this example will illumine the republic, and be hailed across the Atlantic.'

The veteran philanthropist, BENJAMIN LUNDY, is about to resume the weekly publication of the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," in the state of Illinois. Letters, Communications, &c. for the editor must be addressed to Benjamin Lundy, Hennepin, Illinois, until further notice." Prospectus in our next.

COLONIZATION AND THE SLAVE-TRADE. - A Methodist Missionary in Africa writing home says-

"Ye members of the M. E. Church in the United State hear the cries and groans of bleeding Africa. To this day her children are torn from their friends and country, and borne in bondage, by cargoes, to other lands. The laws and enactments of nations are laughed at. The slave cludes all their vigilance. But you have the means of striking a death-blow to this unhallowed traffick. It is the gospel which can do it, and the gospel alone."

How happens it that he does not tell us of the rapid diminution of the slave trade under the benign influences of Colonization ?- Ep. PHIL.

The Boston Recorder, (formerly one of the most decide opponents of anti-slavery efforts,) has now opened an "An-ti-Slavery Department" in its columns. We expect to see the N. Y. Observer follow suit next .- Friend of Man.

The murder of Lovejoy is producing no little sensation in England. The world is beginning to learn what anti-abolition is made of !—Ib.

## Alton Observer.

The friends and patrons of the Alton Observer held a convention at Princeton, Ill. April 2d, to of the Moselle. consult on measures for re-establishing the Alton Observer. Rev. James M. Dickey presided.

The convention, after free and full discussion. unanimously resolved, that a religious newspaper of the character of the Alton Observer ought to be immediately established in Illinois; and that guilty, in common with other presses, to having praise although Alton had rendered herself unworthy of less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of its captain and the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of the state of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of the boat—a circumstance which less contributed to inflate the ambition of the boat—a circumstance which less captain and the circumstance which less captain and the circumstance which less captain and the circumstance the confidence or respect of the friends of morality ers, to excel others in rapidity. We feel confident, that if the and order, still if the Mayor and common council public are to have any security against steamboat accidents would "give a public written pledge that they would "give a public written pledge that they would protect the friends of the Observer in their right to publish the said paper in that city, and do what in them lies" to seems the press and the would protect the friends of the Observer in their what in them lies" to secure the press and the lives of its editors against violence, the convention the foregoing disaster were of the most praiseworwould then "give their united and hearty consent, thy character. Measures were immediately takthat the Observer should be again issued at Alton." Winthrop S. Gilman, Rev. E. Beecher, Rev. Stassistance; and the dead were buried under circum-Baldwin, Rev. T. B. Hurlburt, and Rev. F. W. stances of the deepest solemnity—in accordance Graves, were appointed a committee, who, in the with the following resolution, passed at a public event of being unable to secure such a pledge or meeting of the citizens on the 26th ult. protection within a reasonable time, were instructed protection within a reasonable time, were instructed to correspond with the friends of the paper throughout the state, to locate the paper then in such place as they might judge would give general satisfaction, and to secure the services of a suitable editor. They moreover resolved, that, inasmuch as Quincy, Princeton and Canton had signified in a public capacity their desire to have the paper "established in their may have led to such a disaster, to form on Front street, between Breadway and Main streets; that the stores and shops be closed on the City Council, and the several Colegy, the members of the City Council, and the several committees, be requested to attend in their official capacities. public capacity their desire to have the paper "es- attend in their official capacities tablished in their respective towns and their deter-

of these would be a suitable place, if protection ould not be had in Alton.

We are glad for the honor of Illinois, that the has at least three towns that know the value of a

Texas Again. Since writing our notice of Texas, we have learned by the Intelligencer that the Senate, April 20th, on motion of Mr. Preston, agreed to make his resolution concerning annexation the special order for the following Monday. (23d, last Monday.)

NEW YORK .- The Assembly in New York State adopted strong resolutions against the annexation of Texas by a vote of 80 to 16; also against Patton's gag-resolution, by an equally deeided vote.

They were then sent to the Senate for concurence, where they were indefinitely postponed .-The Emancipator remarks, that "those senators have their day. Their course is as politically foolish, as it is morally perverse. The people of New York will right this matter at the BALLOT BOX." Why dont the Emancipator give the news of the recreants, that the people may know

IN MARYLAND ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the M. P. church, the total number of members and minisers is 4012. Of these only 134 are colored perons-an astonishingly small proportion considering the large colored population in Maryland.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PETITIONERS the Massachusetts Legislature on the right of Pe-Inter-state-slave-trade, and the admission of new slave-states, is 58,972. Of these only 277 are minors; 31,872 are men.

THN NEW-YORK EVENING STAR, a bitter and an unscrupulous enemy of abolitionism, is delighted with Miss Martineau's last work-praises its "candor," "impartiality," "great truth and accuracy." He thinks "she is a lady of strong mind. well cultivated by study, a political economist, philanthropist and withal a sound republican. He dont like her abolitionism, but tolerates it beause she is a foreigner. The Star is better natured and more courteous than some of our west-

JOSEPH HORACE KIMBALL.—We learn by a late paper from the east that this excellent and accomdished editor is dead. Particulars in our next.

THE NEWBERN N. C. SPECTATOR thinks it all a matter of "moonshine and absurdity" to suppose that Massachusetts who can command \$60,000-000 annually by her manufacturing industry, depends on the South. We think so too. This no ion about the free states depending on the South, puts one in mind of that sensible eastern fiction about the world resting on the back of a tortoise.

> From the Cin. Daily Gazette. Destruction of the Moselle.

"Our city has witnessed a terrible scene. For hours after the disaster, a continuous stream of persons flowed to and from the scene of the wreck. An intense excitement per-vaded the city; nor was it causeless. A more complete and be exactly known. Measures are in progress to ascertain as nearly as possible, the particulars; but there must be som lost who were not known, and who, perhaps, have floated down the river, or are indistinguishable among the mass of

dy-with an esteemed commander. She has made two or three trips, with high reputation. She left the wharf on Wednesday afternoon before 5 P. M. for St. Louis. She went up the river a mile or two, to take in some passengers and freight, and when about putting out blew up. The explosion was witnessed by many persons, on both shores; but great difference of opinion prevails relative to the immediate cause, We suppose the most rational cause to be, simply, that she had too high steam.

We witnessed the wreck soon after, and found it mor complete, in all its features, than our imagination could have conceived. The forepart of the vessel was splintered and twisted in every timber, in a way similar to that of a tree struck by lightning. The boat drifted down a little distance and sunk, leaving the upper part of her cabin out of water, and the cargo floating about.

One who was on board, and escaped, says that an engieer who landed, cried out to those on board, that they had on much steam, and "must look out, or they would blow up." On which, he and his companion walked to the stern, on the hurricane deck, and immediately the explosion took place—they escaping. He went into the Ladies' cabin, and found every thing in confusion; but in the midst of it all, two of the ladies were, with cool fortitude, laboring to assist

the rest,

But the wreck of the boat, and the escape of those who have lost neither life nor friends, are nothing, compared with the touching scenes in which are seen the wounded—the dying—and the dissevered friends. Here was a father, who lay partially deranged, with a scalded child on one side—a dead daughter upon another—and a wounded wife at his feet. One man had saved a son, and lost a wife and five chillren:-others had lost their whole families. One gentleman was wounded, and was seeking his wife and children,-hap pily, on the other side of the crowd, his wife and children ere seeking him, and they were thus re-united.

Many particulars are thus given, sufficiently sad and dis Many particulars are thus given, sometiment said and distressing to be long kept in memory. Capt Perrin was standing on the deck above the boilers, talking with another person. He was blown on the deck above the boilers, talking with another person. He was blown on the deck asserted. One posson was nion thrown back on the deck, escaped. One person wa thrown on to the top of a house,

But, it is useless to give particulars. These will show to

The total loss cannnot be ascertained. It is support boat had from 250 to 300 persons on board. Of these more than one half must be dead, and we believe that the loss of life has not been less than 150 persons.

Of those in the ladies' cabin, it is thought most have esca

ped. Most of the hands, and of the deck passengers must have been killed.

For this sad result we in part, take blame. We plead

their comfort, convenience, and the care and discretic

The resolution was carried into effect in such mination to defend it against violence, it was therefore the opinion of the convention, that any one il authorities of Cincinnati. The stores and shops

back and in carriages. Never before have we seen dead and "sympathy" for the bereaved—this sol- holds. emn testimony of an entire city to the measureless value of human life.—ED. PHIL.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Female Society in Concord. Concord, Ross Co. Ohio, March, 27, 1888. DR. BAILEY :- On the first of Jan. the females in Concord

congregation formed themselves into an Anti-Slavery Soci ety. It now numbers ninety three members. We have raised and forwarded to the parent society thirty dollars which is to be credited to the pledge of the Ross Co. Anti-Slavery Society for the year 1838. The following is our reamble which we submit to you to publish or not in whole or in part as you may think best.

We believe slavery to be sin. By slavery we do not nean the abuse and privations to which the slave is subject. The separation of families even, is but one of the appendages to slavery-which, may, or may not, exist. slavery, we mean the assumed right of property in man -thus depriving him of the use of his soul--this is sin against God; against men, made in the image of God.

We must raise our united voice against this sin as we feel ne pressure of the command to us as individuals. "Go preach the gospel to every creature,"-and as we hope one day to hear the Saviour say-"she has done what she could."-We desire to remember with humility our former indiffer ence on this subject, and that even now, we have so little feeling for those that are in bonds, and we desire to send up our prayers for those who manifest so much coldness and opposition, as well as for those, who make merchandize of the bodies and souls of men. We feel too that action and tition. Slavery in the District and Territories, the prayer go together, and we will let no opportunity pass unimproved of enforcing the command, thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour, whether that neighbour be in the north or in the south. God has breathed into us the breath of life-we have minds and we must use them as they that must give account. Duty is ours-events are God's. We will labour to restore the slave to himself-to raise him from his degraded state to that of an intellectual, accountable being, and we will labour with the slaveholder and with him who is supporting the slaveholder in his, sin that they may be freed from the guilt of the sin of slavery, and that soon we may see them sitting clothed and in their right minds.nancipation-immediate is our motto, and we can never ase our exertions until it be accomplished.

We believe too that the disabilities and prejudice which e heaped upon the colored man of our state, called free, but whose liberty consists in little else than the freedom to run through the state as fast as his limbs can carry him, is a wrong; and as individuals of this community and bound by the law of God to treat every one according to character without regard to condition or color, we will do all in our power by stirring up each other's minds by way of rememrance, by circulating tracts and periodicals embodying our entiments, by constantly remembering in our intercours with opposers that a continual dropping wears away stone and by encouraging and aiding the colored man in the im ovement of his condition and the elevation of his character, to clear our own skirts from the stain of this sin which has too long polluted us, and to obtain the emancipation of our colored free citizens from the bondage of oppressive laws and the tyranny of a relentless public sentiment.

The following officers were appointed-Mrs. Margare Stewart President, Mrs. Mary Mc. Lean Vice President Mrs. Mary Ann L. Gage Cor. Sec. and Miss Jane Latte

MARY ANN L. GAGE Cor. Sec.

## A True Missionary Spirit.

If you deem the following extracts of sufficient impor tance you are at liberty to publish them. They are taken from a letter recently received from a gentle "I have probably started the enquiry. Are you in view of the

perilou wants of our own country going to other lands? The Lord willing, I am. It is not because I have lost all filial and my little all in her service; I know her dangers are great .-I trust I shall be by no means lost to my country. Let me but feel that I am where I can accomplish most for God and a dying world-that I am where I can erect the cross of Christ within the sight of the greatest possible number, and I think I can be happy.
"I am glad to hear that you are an abolitionist. I have long

been one. I have fought with my right, though I have aimed uniformly to avoid carnal weapons. As an abolition ist I am thorough-radical if you please. Mr. Birney I admire. He is a nobleman-a champion, and better than this, a lovely and Christ-like Christian. I say Christ-like Christian. This may appear like tautology. It ought to be so. To return-I love the slave and his cause. With an emancipated slave in your region I can most heartily say-"even liberty is embittered to me while so many of my brethre are in bonds." I believe the judgments of Heaven if they have not already begun to fall-will certainly fall upon this country for her almost unparalleled cruelty to the friendless olored men. When I think of this subject I can hardly nanage my nerves. I want to put my voice into the very hunder's mouth and let it ring till slavery be no more. esitate not to say to the world that my Anti-Slavery views are a part of my religion. They are incorporated into my very existence as a disciple of Christ. And never till I can make up my mind to renounce all sympathy with the Saviour, and consequently my hopes of heaven, can I bring myself to dismiss my sympathy and cease my prayers and efforts for the manacled slave. I should not dare to be a Foreign Missionary if I were not the friend of the slave.-I am utterly astonished that any person professing to breathe the spirit of Christ in any degree can for one moment stand aloof from the caurse of bleeding humanity. To me it is a wonder I cannot yet unravel. But the caurse is God's, and nust certainly prevail just as far and fast as the spirit of Jeus Christ prevails. The compassionate-tender-bene elent—self denying spirit of Christ can never shut out suc caurse from the pale of its sympathies. I shrink instinct ively from the man who can sport with bleeding hearts of be indifferent to the wailing and gushings of speechless agony. I want not his head, much less do I envy his heart."

## Green Plain Anti-Slavery Society.

Esteemed Friend,-I am directed by the Green Plai Abolition Society, to offer the following extracts from our inutes for publication.

At a meeting of the Green Plain Abolition Society, held Mo. 3d, 1838, the Executive Committee produced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by

1. Resolved, That we believe the example of our Holy Reedcemer and the precepts of the gospel forbid the use of carnal weapons or the shedding of blood in support of any cause whatever. 2. Resolved, That we as a society, utterly condemn th

spirit of mobocracy which destroyed the press at Alton, and sulted in the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. 3. Resolved, That we also highly disapprove of the mea sures pursued by the friends of free discussion in that city

in defence of their rights. 4. Resolved, That if our property or our lives are put copardy on account of our endeavoring to promote the righcous cause of universal emancipation, it is our duty to resign them-not as the here with carnal weapons of bloody warfare in our hands, but as Christian martyrs, praying for

5. Resolved, That we would most emphatically entre abolitionists every where, to reperuse the Declaration of the American Anti-Slavery Convention, done in Philadelphia 1833,-And earnestly desire that we may be so clothed with the spirit of Christ, that in precept and in practice we may re-echo the sentiments contained in the following extracts

were closed, the streets were as still as if it were a from it; alluding to those whose principles led them to wage Sabbath day, and thousands upon tidousands of the citizens attended the procession, on foot, on horseany public exhibition so deeply affecting, so full of from bondage: relying solely on those which are spiritual moral sublimity, as this "token of respect" for the and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong

> "Their measures were physical resistance, the marshalling in arms, the hostile array, the mortal encounter,-Our shall be such only as the opposition of moral purity to moral corruption, tha destruction of error by the potency of truth, the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love, and the abolition of slavery by the spirit of repentance."

The following resolutions were also introduced and una imously adopted by the meeting:

1. Resolved, That it is with astonishment and alarm tha we have seen the right of petition, one of the strong pillars of American republicanism, prostrated by the adoption, in the House of Representatives in Congress, of the infamous solution introduced by Patton of Virginia, being the legitimate offspring of a slave-holding caucus: to wit. "Resolved. That all petitions, memorials and papers touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transferring of slaves in any state, district, or territory of the United States, be laid upon the table, without being debated, printed, read, or referred: and that no further action be had thereon."

2. Resolved, That we esteem and cherish such invincible lefenders of American liberty as John Quincy Adams, and the seventy-four who nobly stood up with him him and fearlessly maintained the right of petition on all subjects. And it is with rejoicing that we find all our Representatives from Ohio, save one, registered their votes against this daring infringement of constitutional liberty. Only William H. Hunter, "basely bowed the knee to the dark spirit of sla-

3. Resolved, That the right of the sovereign people to assemble and petition their own government for a redress of rievances, is inalienable; and we pre-eminently reverence

the Scriptural doctrine, "search all things, prove all things," 4. Resolved, That we highly esteem Thomas Morris our dignified Senator in Congress, for maintaining the right of petition, and evincing an uncompromising opposition to alhoun's string of pro-slavery abstractions, amidst the oboquy and reproach with which he was assailed. And we are animated with a hope that he will be sustained by his onstituents; especially so, since his declaration before the Senate, that he had received, subsequent to the presentation of Calhoun's resolutions, memorials on the subject of slavery embracing 15,000 signatures from this State.

Signed on behalf of the meeting, THOMAS BORTON, Clerk.

#### FOREIGN. From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Very Late From Europe.

By the Liverpool packet Sheridan, which arrived yester day, we have our London files to the 18th of March inclu The Sheridan brings \$820,000, in specie, viz. to Prime, Ward, King & Co.; \$50,000 to J. P. Ogden Co.; \$20,000 to Maitland Kennedy & Co.; \$250,000

GREAT BRITAIN.—Geore's Advertiser of the 14th March contains a list of importations by 60 vessels from the United States, all of which had arrived at Liverpool during the

A great anti-slavery meeting was held at Exeter Hall or the 14th, at which Lord Brougham spoke, and Mr. O'Con nell—the latter bestowing his usual modicum of abuse upon the United States. It was believed that five thousand per ons were present. An adjourned meeting was held the next day to acco

this meeting Mr. George Thompson was among the speak The advices from New York were to the 20th of Fel ruary, by the Wellington, with accounts of the movement near Detroit. They were considered of no moment, how

nodate those who could not find places on the 14th. A

ver, and the return of Gen. Scott from New York to frontier, was regarded as a sufficient assurance ous trouble would result.

Public attention was quite turned from the affairs of Canada, and bestowed upon the subject of West India slavery and apprenticeship, Lord Glenelg having brought forward his bill in relation thereto.

The great steam ship Victoria had one of her boilers burst on the 15th of March, while making an excursion down the on the 15th of March, while making an excursion down the river Thames. One man was killed—a fireman, or stoker—and the first and second engineers, and two other stokers were severely injured. One of these died, about an hour and a

half after the accident, and the recovery of the remaining three was considered doubtful. March, previous to their embarkation for Canada,

which a dividend of 4 per cent for the half year, ending of the 5th of April was declared. A number of questions were asked by different proprietors, and answered, it appeared, t their satisfaction. These questions related chiefly to the "rest," or surplus profits, on which it seemed there was a reduction of nearly £68,000, since the meting of 1837.— The rest at that time was £2,878,000, and it was now de clared to be £2,816,395. About £44,000 was taken to A proprietor asked what was the amount of the American complete the dividend.

debt remaining unsettled, which question the governor de-clined answering. He stated, however, that the bank had sustained no less, so far as was known, by its transaction during the late commercial difficulties, and he hoped that no large loss would be sustained.

A large Hebrew establishment was reported to have en

tered into a contract for the export of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 to the United States; operations of this kind being rendered necessary to bring about trade between the two countries. So says the London Ship oing Guzette.

The steamboat Columbus arrived at Liverpool from Lon lon on the 10th ult, and was to sail for N. York early in

April, She is about 350 tons burthen, and can cary fifty lays' fuel at the same immersion as a steam vessel of the common plan, of equal power and tonnage can carry ten days' fuel. Her engine is of 120 hose power, and her ten days' fuel. Her engine is of 120 hose power, and her speed is computed at 11 miles per hour. She is to take no passengers on her first voyage to this country.

One of the London papers says that the lovely Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Matthews—son of the late Charles Matthews—have been engaged by Mr. Price for the Park Theatre, and will sail for N. York in August.

Sir John Contoy has commenced proceedings for a criminal information against the London Times, for a paragraph reflecting on his character, the editors having refused to give up the name of the writer.

in the name of the writer. s, 1858 to 1862, 91a94r Y. York do, 1845 92, Indian do

1861, 96: Louisiana 5s, 1852, 95 a 96; U. S. Bank Shares, £25 10 a £25 15; Camden and Amboy Railroad 103a 104, Parliamentary Proceedings.—Thursday, March 8, The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Parliamentary electors' bill—a ministerial measure—which the Duke of Wellington opposed contending that the effect of the bill would be to enlarge the constituency, which would be a democratic operation. The bill was defended by the Lord Chancellor, but thrown out by the large majority

There was nothing of interest in the House of Com

ons.

Friday. The Archbishop of Canterbury presented a Priday. The Archishop of Canterbury presented a petition from Canada, with 8000 signatures, praying for the support of the Church establishment.

In answer to a question Lord Glenelg said that a catholic Bishop in Canada received £1000 per annum.

In the House of Commons Sir G. Grey, in answer to Sir Robert Inglis, stated that the addresses to Sir Francis Head and his answers there would be produced.

Neither House in session on Saturday.

Monday March 12th. Nothing of interest in the Hou In the House of Commons, Mr. Maurice O'Connell wa

declared duly elected for the brough of Tralee.

In answer to a question, Lord John Russell said that the Earl of Durham would receive no salary as governor of Canada, but that his expenses would be paid. The army estimates were agreed to in con

an increase of men and money on account of the state of affairs in Canada.

Mr. Spring Rice gave notice that he should be prepared to bring in the budget very soon after the 5th of April.

Thursday. In the House of Lords the second reading

Thursday. In the House of Lords the second reading of the bill to amend the act for the abolition of slavery, was moved by Lord Glenelg. The bill was supported by Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Sligo, and the Duke of Wellington, The House adjourned to Thursday.

In the House of Commons Sir De Lacy Evans made a speech in vindication of his conduct in Spain. Returns of correspondence, &c. connected with the service of the legion in that kingdom, were ordered.

Election petitions and return of election committees petitions and return of election

were the business of the House on Wednesday.

This edgy. In the House of Lords Lord Brougham gave notice of a bill to amend the act for the abolition of slevery, by substituting August, 1838, for August 1840, as the

time at which apprenticeship in the West Indies shall In the House of Compone Mr. Villiers moved for a c

attee on the repeal of the corn laws. The motion was de-ated at great length and lost, ayes 95, noss 300, Friday.—Nothing of interest in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston in answer to question respecting the alleged approach of hostilities wit

There had been a fraces between a messenger with despatches from the English ambassador, and some of the Shah's people, for which satisfaction had been demanded. If not speedily granted the ambassador would of course break off his relations with the Persian court. s relations with the Persian court.

The House of Lords adjourned to Monday, as did also

he House of Commons.

FRANCE.—The most interesting intellige FRANCE.—The most interesting intelligence from this kingdom, of an authentic nature, is an account from Algiers that Achmet Bey has submitted unconditionally to the France authorities. As to the rumors of a change of ministry, we shall pay more heed to them when they come in a more authentic shape.—The Duke de Broglie will come in, we suspect, as president of the council.

Seatr.—The intelligence from this unhappy kingdom is

ominous for the hopes of Don Carlos. His partizan general have been defeated at several points. At Saragossa there had been a riot, got up by some of the exaltados, as they are called—that is, the ultra Christinos—in which Gen. Estella was murdered, the exaltados being dissatisfied with his lack of zeal and energy against the Carlists. There is no truth in the report that Marshall Bourmont had joined the pretender. It is said in some of the papers that the northern powers have given the Don their last quotas of pecuniary assistance, and that they have determined to leave him to his fate, if he cannot get on with what they have now supplied to him.

him. Gero's Advertiser of the 15th inst, states that the legisla ture of Montserrat has declared the failure of the apprent ceship in that island, and decided on its final termination

the ensuing 1st of August.

Russia.—The Paris papers mention the discovery of secret society in Moscow, whose designs were treasonable Nine noblemen, alleged to be at the head of it, had been banished to Siberia, and Prince Galitzen, the governor of Moscow, had been disgraced for not giving notice of its exis-

The Paris journals also announce a meeting of the thr Northern sovereigns at Cracow, at the close of May.

The Quotidienne pretends that Don Carlos of Sprin has been recognized by the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

#### From the Daily Cincinnati Whig.

MILES' TOMATO MEDICINE. We desire the attention of the public to the advertise our paper of to-day, relative to Dr. Miles Tomato Medi-ine. Much pains have been taken by many to make the public believe that this medicine contains cal public believe that this medicine contains caloinel; but the present advertisement proves the contrary. We believe that there is no quackery nor decept ion in it, but that it is the result of a most valuable discovery. Its proprietors do not recommend it as a cure-all, but only as a complete substitute for calomel devoid of all the deleterious consequences

tute for calomel devoid of all the deleterious consequences which the latter so often produces.

We have before us a pamphlet containing various testimonials in its favor, from several distinguished physicians, and numerous private individuals of high respectability—all expressing their confidence in, and approval of its qualities.—
The proprietors of the medicine do not hesitate to explain to regular physicians all its component parts, which of itself, proves conclusively, that there is no quackery about it. The only secret concerning it, consists in the manner of obtaining and compounding the medical properties of the vegetable from which it derives its name. And if in reality it is, as we have no reason to doubt, a complete subtitute for the we have no reason to doubt, a complete subtitute for the beneficial qualities of calomel, what a transcendent achievment the inventors and proprietors have accomplished in medical science! They deserve, and will doubtless receive

the thanks and benedictions of the whole human family. We have, ourself, given the medicine a trial with the most fficacious results, and do not hesitate to recomm

1,000 Dollars Reward.-Reports have been in circution in this city, for some months past, that. MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO contains Calomel, or some other mercurial preparation, and requently salivated those making use of it,

These reports have at length reached the Eastern cities, and been industriously and extensively disseminated there, by interested individuals. It is not presumed that professional gentlemen are culculated in the control of the cont nol centlemen are culpable in this matter: for such would signal general are currency to opinions unsupported by suffi-cient evidence. The delicate tests of the chemist would long ere this have detected the presence of mercury, if there has been the slightest admixture of it under any of its forms with

These rumors, therefore, must have originated with the ig orant and the designing; but they are not the less prejuc ial to the public interest.

The proprietors of this valuable medicine now feel called pon to take means to convince the public of the falsity of hese rumors. They therefore offer a

Reward of \$1,000 to any person or persons, who will prove that MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO does

calomel, Or any other mercurial peparation whatever Calomel, Or any other mercurial peparation.

The proprietors of the extract claim, that it is a substitute for Calomel, that will it produce all the

the unpleasant consequences that so frequently follow its ad ninistration,
When the claims of the Tomato medicine were first published to the world, many persons who had been in the habit

of using calomel themselves, or in their families, were induced to make a trial of it; and observing a very striking imilarity in the operation of the two substitutions that Calomel was a sort of Sui-generis Article, the operation of which could not be similated by any other medicine, they, honestly, though incorrectly, concluded that Calomel was one of the active in-

Yet they did Not Salivate.—The explanation of this s perfectly plain, and furnishes strong evidence in confirmation of the CLAIM of the medicine to be a Substitute for Calomel.—This will appear more deci-

dedly by a comparison of the effects of the two substances, and noting the points in which they agree and disagree.—
When Calomel is taken in a form and quantity sufficient to ensure its cathartic operation, it effectually removes the mor-bid contents of the stomach and bowels, relieves Hepatic and other Visceral Obstructions:

removes congestion, and the morbid action and fever depend-ing upon it. Its influence is also extended to the surface, overcoming the torpidity of the extreme vessels, producing a oftness of skin, and a mild perspiration. These are the effects of Calomel when
Successful in its operation. These are the effects Tomare medicine, with this difference—the Temate medi-cine will determine more thoroughly to the surface, and con-sequently its operation will be followed with

Less Debility and Irritability. Calomel given in doses calculated to produce its specific effect upon the constitution, operates as a mild stimulants to every fibre of the body, gradually changing the action, or establishing a new one incompatible with the morbid actions that constitute the disease; when taken in this manner its effects are apt to fall suddenly and with great energy upon certain parts of the glandular system, (especially the stimulating them to excessive action, accompanied with pro-fuse salivation, swelling of the gums, looseness of the teeth, and occasionally with consequences of the most frightful character! The same unpleasant effects not unfrequently

Stimulant and Alterative, and every vessel, nerve and fibre of the body will be brought under its influence, if its use be continued for any consid le length of time; but it has no tendency to dangerous irregularities of action. Its exciting power is NEVER deter-mined upon particular parts of the glandular system; it acts on the glands with an equal intensity, so that

Salivation is not to be apprehended.

A medicine thus efficient, bearing such a striking analogy in its therapeutice effects, on all the adominal viscers, to Calomel, and yet containing

Not a Particle of that or any other mineral whatever. nust be, and is a great desideratum with the people through out the whole length and breadth of the American continen and cannot be too highly appreciate

Multiplied thousands upon thousan ve used, and are now using this medicine, with the Happlest Effects, in all the various diseases in which Calomel is indicated; and nows have experienced the sad effects sometimes produced by this article. Thousands more would no doubt use it, were it not for the above-Slanderous Reports.

The proprietors and friends of this medicine generally, are n that, when it shall have become kn of the opinion that, when it shall have become known, an its virtues fully appreciated, people who are hostile to the use of Calomel will no longer be induced in self-defence. ake up with the hosts of Quarkeries and Nostrums,

This medicine is put up in convenient form for family use, and sold by druggists generally in this and other cities in the U. S.; and also by agents specially appointed in the small towns.

#### FOR SALE

A HOUSE and LOT, an excellent uated in Fulton, near the Turnpike Gate, will be sold low and on reasonable terms, or will be exchanged for property in the country ten or fifteen miles from the city—Title insputable. For further particulars enquire at this Cincinnati, May 1, 1838.

REMOVAL. EMERY & HOWELLS.

Have Removed their Cooper's Ware Manufactory and Gro-cery business, to their new stand on Main street between 6th and 7th West side, where they have on hand of good material and excellent workwamship, and offer to sell on con-

500 Barrel and Staff Pine and Cedar Churns

300 Nests Tubs, 300 Cedar Buckets,

50 Dozen Wash-boards, 50 Doz. Painted Buckets, 50 Doz. Butter prints and Butter Ladles,

50 Doz. Ladies Travelling and Market Baskets

30 Bales Hops,

500 Boxes Cigars,
500 Feet Wooden Bowls,
30 Doz. Manilla Mats—superior article,
20 Boxes Sperm Candles,
200 Kegs Tar, with a general variety of Cordage, ceries, &c. &c.

We will also give Groceries, Cooper's Ware, or affy other ind of goods in exchange for articles of country produce, 20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately, EMERY & HOWELLS.

Main st. between 6th and 7th, west side.

Our Circular.

Some time ago we sent out the following circu lar to the Anti-Slavery Society in the State.

Cincinnati, January 1838.

As it is highly desirable that we should be able o prepare a full and satisfactory Report of the number and condition of ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETIES throughout the State of Ohio, we wish you to furnish us with immediate information on the following points:

1. When was your Society formed!
2. What is the number of its members?
3. How many of this number are males, and how many

4. What has been the increase since its formation?
5. What are the names and places of residence of the

6. How many and what Anti-Slavery newspapers ar aken by it as a Society, and by its members indivi-7. What are its prospects and present condition?
8. What Petitions has it circulated, and how many sig

ers have been procured? 9. Has any Society been formed within your knowledge, ince the 1st of May last ! Please, by return mail, to answer these questions, as as

isfactorily as possible. By order of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State A. S. S. G. BAILEY, Cor. Sec.

TIt is earnestly requested that the Secretary of every

ociety, that has not reported, will do so immediately. \$5 25 to 5 75 per bbl. 80 c. per bush, 40 c. Corn, Oats, 37 to 43 c. " " \$18 to 20 per ton. Hay, 12 to 15 c. per lb. 13 1-2 to 14 1-2 per lb. 12 to 13 per lb. Tea. G. P. 80 to 85 " 50 to 55 " Sugar, N. O. hhd, 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 per lb. 16 1-2 to 18 Candles, sp. 12 to 13 Butter, 15 to 18 Cheese. 5 1-2 6 40 6 " 62 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bush. 12 1-2 to 14 PORK, Clear, \$15 1-2 to 16 per bbl.

#### Hams, 8 c. to 10 per lb. Lard, 6 to 7 per lb. 6 c. to 10 per lb. NAILS.

13 1-2 to 14

Mess, 13 1-2 to Prime, 10 11

INDIANA-CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION County Anti-Slavery Society, a committee to correspond with other Anti-Slavery Societies and friends of emancipa-tion, in reference to forming a State Anti-Slavery Society, for the state of Indiana, beg leave respectfully to call the at-tention of the friends of the cause throughout the state to the subject. It is believed that the organization of a State Soclety, is indispensable to the prosperity of the cause in the state, and that it would very much aid its general advancement. Experience teaches that the efforts of individuals, or of separate societies, are much cramped, and their influence exceedingly circumscribed, without the aid of an organiza-tion that will enable them to concentrate their influence, by

association and uniting their counsels and efforts, for the promotion of the cause in which they may be engaged.

While many, in our sister states, are aroused, and are taking hold of the anti-slavery cause in good carnest—are investigating the subject of human rights—are exposing the sin and impolicy of slavery, before this great nation—are urging the claims of the oppressed slave upon the southern conscience—and showing that no people can enslave their fellow men, without inflicting upon themselves the deepest njury;-Indiana, through inferior to none of her sister states in her sense of moral justice, her political acumen stid integ-rity, or her generous feelings of philanthropy and patriotism, s yet in a great measure asleep on the subject of American davery: no adequate means having been employed, by the riends of emancipation, to call into proper action her moral energies. But few anti-slavery prints circulate, or are read any where in the state; but few public lectures have been given on the subject. The people want, and must have light. We need able and efficient public lectures, whose business it shall be to call the attention of the community to the subject snatt be to calt the attention of the community to the subject of slavery—to set forth the sentiments of anti-slavery men, and explain the nature and tendency of their measures in such way, as, if possible, to remove from the public mind that undue and hurtful prejudice which it is the lot of the friends of immediate emancipation to encounter, every where inthef ree states, on account of the slaveholding influence; to show the adaptation of the means employed to secure the objects intended, namely—the peaceable emanicipation and moral elevation of the enslaved in our country, and also to secure thereby the best interests, both of their masters and the whole community. We need to have the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other anti-slavery prints, widely circulated, and generally read, in order that the people may be brought to feel a lively interest in the subject; and in order that they may examine our weapons, which, indeed, are not carnal, but we trust mighty through God to indeed, are not carnal, but we trust mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of slavery, in our beloved country. And it is not to be expected that any of those objects, so desirable, and so indepensable, can ever be so fully, if at all accomplished, without the aid of a State Society. We would, therefore, in discharge of the duty enjoined upon us, beg leave to submit to the consideration of the friends of the cause in Indiana the following ollow its administration in larger quantities. This prepara

Proposal. 1st. That measures be taken by Anti-Slavery So and friends of the cause throughout the state, to obtain and forward to the editor of the Philanthropist, against the 30th day of June next, the names of such citizens as wish a Conthe next, the names of such cutzens as wish a Convention to be called, in order to form a society for the state; and that the editor be requested to publish the names or number of all such people the 15th day of June next; and if it shall appear, from the call, that the friends of the cause are desirous to form a State Society; then,

2d. The Convention, composed, if possible, of all who call for it, and all others who are like minded, shall meet at

at — o'clock, in order to form the Indiana State Anti-Si

BANUEL DONNELL, SEN. | Committee, bles off.

BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for the substitute Stock in the Hamilton County Best Sugar County will be opened on Monday the 18th inst., at the Fireman's Departments Insurance Office, on Third between the Post Departments Insurance Onnes, on Third between the Post
Office and Main street. According to Charter the Stock it
to be divided into shares of \$100 each.

N. B.—A copy of the Charter and a sample of Beet Sugar made in February last in this County, will lie for inspection at the Office.

GLEZEN & SHEPARD STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS No. 29 PEARL STREET, CONCENNATE. [The village of Haverhill, on the Merrimack, called by the Indians Pentucket, was for nearly seventy years a frontier town, and during thirty years, endured all the horrors of savage warfare. In the year 1708, a combined body of French and Indians, under the command of De Challions, and Hertel de Rouville, the infamous and bloody sacker of Deerfield, made an attack upon the village, which at that time contained only thirty dwelling houses. Sixteen of the villagers were massacred, and a still larger number made prisoners. About thirty of the enemy also fell, and among them, Hertel de Rouville. The minister of the place, Rev. B, Rolfe was killed by a shot through his own door.] DT J. C. WRITTIER.

How sweetly on the wood-girt town The mellow light of sunset shone! Each small, bright lake, whose waters still Mirror the forest and the hill, Reflected from its waveless breast The beauty of a cloudless west .--Glorious as if a glimpse were given Within the western gates of Heaven, Left, by the spirit of the star Of sunset's holy hour, ajar !

Beside the river's tranquil flood The dark and low-walled dwellings stood Where many rood of open land Stretched up and down on either hand With corn-leaves waving freshly green The thick and blackened stumps between; Behind, unbroken, deep and dread, The wild, untravelled forest spread Back to those mountains, white and cold, Of which the Indian trapper told, Upon whose summits never yet Was mortal foot in safety set.

Quiet and calm, without a fear Of danger darkly lurking near, The weary laborer left his plough-The milk maid carrolled by her cow-From cottage door and household hearth Rose songs of praise, or tones of mirth. At length the murmur died away And silence on that village lay-So slept Pompeii, tower and hall, Ere the quick earthquake swallowed all, Which made its dwellings desolate !

Hours passed away. By moonlight sped. The Merrimack along his bed. Bathed in the pallid lustre, stood Dark cottage-wall and rock and wood, Silent, beneath that tranquil beam, As the hushed grouping of a dream. Yet on the still air crept a sound-Ne bark of fox-no rabbit's bound-No stir of wings-nor waters flowing-Nor leaves in midnight breezes blowing.

Was that the tread of many feet. Which downward from the hill side beat? What forms were those which darkly stood Just on the margin of the wood-Charred tree-stumps in the moonlight dim Or paling rude, or leafless limb !-No-- 'arough the trees fierce eye-balls glowed, Da & human forms in moonshine showed Wild from their native wilderness, With painted limbs and battle-dress

A yell, the dead might wake to hear, Swelled on the night air, far and clear-Then smote the Indian tomahawk. On crashing door and shattering lock-Then rang the rifle-shot-and then The shrill death-scream of stricken men Sunk the red axe in woman's brain, And childhood's cry arose in vain. Bursting through roof and window came, Red, fast and fierce, the kindled flame, And blended fire and moonlight glared Over dead corse and weapons bared.

The morning sun looked brightly through The river willows, wet with dew, No sound of combat filled the air,-No shout was heard, -nor gun-shot there; Yet still the thick and sullen smoke From smouldering ruins slowly broke, And on the green sward many a stain, And, here and there, the mangled slain,-Told how that midnight bolt had sped, Pentucket, on thy fatal head !

Even now, the villager can tell Where Rolfe beside his hearth-stone fell: Still show the door of wasting oak, Through which the fatal death-shot broke; And point the curious stranger where De Rouville's corse lay grim and bare,-Whose hideous head, in death still feared Bore not a trace of hair or head,-And still within the churchyard ground Heaves darkly up the ancient mound, Beneath whose grass-grown surface lies Each victim of that sacrifice!

> MISCELLANEOUS. From the Penn. Freeman.

The Cherokees.

The nominal treaty of the Government with the Cherokees, by which the whole Cherokee territory was ceded to the United States, and the Indian lation were bound to emigrate to the west of the Mississippi, was signed only by seventy or eighty individuals, most of whom were persons of no authority in the nation, while the bulk of the nation, sisting of many thousands, and in accordance with their chiefs, promptly remonstrated against the treaty, and repudiated it as the result of craftiness and perfidy. They have laid their case before the President, who insists that the treaty, which is to go into operation on the 23d of May the present year shall be rigidly enforced. In this extremity, they have sent a memorial to Congress, which is signed by FIFTEEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE persons, which is nearly the whole tribe this side of the Mississippi.

Their touching and eloquent appeal was presented on the 26th ult., to the SENATE of the United States, and after a brief debate, the whole subject of the memorial was laid on the table by a vote of of the memorial was laid on the table by a vote of thirtysix to ten. A Washington letter writer gives His talk would gush out for hours; and there never us, under date of the 28th ult., the result of its presentation to the House.

The money appropriation bill engrossed the tention of the house the whole day. The subject of the appropriations for arsenals being under consideration, Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, made some remarks on the necessity of simple provision for the protection of the western frontier. He said he should not ask for a millitary force to be stationed there, but, in the meantime, should insist upon the establishment of depots for arms, so that the people could upon an emergency protect themselves. He said that there was no doubt that, in two years time, the whole frontier would be wrapped in the es of flagrant war. The numer n hostile and warlike tribes which the policy of the govern-ment had concentrated on the frontier, would soon make war upon us. They went there reluctantly, many were sent in chains. The Cherokees, if

would have our scalps.

By the way, the Cherokee affairs remain unset led. The treaty must be executed in May. The Senate, as you are aware refused to notice their In the House, it was referred to the Committee on Indian affairs. Mr. Yell, this moring, resorted to a motion to discharge the committee om the further consideration of the subject, Mr. Everett opposed the motion, and Mr. Dawson advocated it. Mr. D. said that Georgia would take if any blood should be spilled in this controversy. it would rest on the head of John Ross and his delegation, who had deluded the ignorant Cherokees into the belief that they had been injured and defrauded, and that Congress would interfere in their behalf. He also noted theoe members who had, by their sympathy for the Indians, encouraged them to believe that the treaty would not be executed. The motion of Mr. Yell was agreed to, yeas 103, nays 76. So Congress has washed its hands of the matter, and a treaty, alleged to have been obtained fraudulently, and which reonly one vote, is to be executed.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone, disposes of this painfully interesting subject, in the following heartless style:

"On Wednesday, we had a small skirmish on the much agitated Cherokee treaty, but so far as the House is concerned, the question is now disposed of, and the Cherokees will have to abide their treaty as they first made it; as it is evident that a large majority in Congress, is against them. Mr. Bell moved that the committee on Indian affairs be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial asking an investigation into this treaty, and the opposition instantly got up a debate upon it, which lasted some short time, when the question was taken and decided, yeas 102, nays 75. So ENDS THIS HOBBY OF THE WHIGS AND ABOLITION

We hope our abolition friends, if they have not already done so, will see to it, that their names are appended to memorials against the unrighteous measure of the General Government, in respect to the Cherokees. Let it be seen that it is in-deed their "hobby," to defend the cause of the oppressed and the poor, regardless of "the complex-ion which an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon them."

> From the Philadelphia Gazette. The Friends.

This is the season of yearly meeting-and the city is filled with those evidences which brighten around the exemplars of Brotherly Love, and attest the excellence of their "walk and conversa tion." Of a truth, the city is refreshed by the presence of these incomers. They bring with them the calm beauty of order,-the proprieties which signalize their sect, and seem to set forth the comeliness of the first law of heaven. To us, April has no fairer associations in Philadelphia than that it brings together from parts remote, the kind-hearted and benevolent Friends. We love to see them in Arch street, wending their way in tranquil throngs to or from the meetings; and wearing in every countenance the beams of that peace which passes understanding. A modern author, Lamb,—fitted by his name to write on such a theme, thus speaks of their assembling in the great metropolis of England: "How reverend is the view of these hushed heads.

Looking tranquility!" "Nothing-plotting, nought-caballing, unmischievous Synod! convocation without intrigue! parliament without debate! what a lesson dost thou read to council and to consistory!-if my pen treat of you lightly-as haply it will wander-yet my spirit hath gravely felt the wisdom of your custom, when sitting among you in deepest peace, which some turb, I have reverted to the times of your beginnings, and the sowings of the seed by Fox and Dews-BURY. I have witnessed that, which brought before my eyes your heroic tranquility, insensible to the rude jests and serious violences of the rude soldier, republican or royalist, sent to molest youfor ye sat betwixt the fires of two persecutions, the outcast and offscouring of church and presby-tery,—I have seen the reeling sea-ruffian, who had wandered into your receptacle with the avowed intention of disturbing your quiet, from the very spirit of the place receive in a moment a new heart, and presently sit among ye as a lamb amidst lambs. And I remembered Penn before his accusers, and Fox in the bail-dock, where he was lifted up in the spirit, as he tells us, and 'the judge and

jury became as dead men under his feet."

The same beautiful writer commends the garb and stillness of the Friends, as presenting a tranquil uniformity, from which health, nurture and retionably one of the most extraordinary instances freshment inevitably spring. "The very garment of conduct exhibited in the world." of a Friend," he says, "seems incapable of re-ceiving a soil; and cleanliness in them to be something more than the absence of its contrary.-Every Quakeress is a lily; and when they come in bands to the Whi tsun conferences, whitening the easterly streets of the metropolis, from all parts of the United Kingdom, they show like troops of the Shining Ones." Though written for the meridian of London, all can see how hap-pily this would apply to Philadelphia. Each one of those strangers now in the city, young or old, matron or maid, father or son, seems to say to the city, as its thoroughfares are scanned and peramlated-"Peace be within thy walls, and teousness within thy dwellings; for my brethren my companions' sake I will now say, "Peace be

From the U. S. Gazette. Miss Martineau.-Judges Marshall and Story. In Miss Martineau's recently published volume there is the subjoined reference to the two great

heads of American jurisprudence:

"Our active minded, and genial friend, Judge Story, found time to visit us frequently, though he is one of the busiest men in the world-writing half a dozen law books every year; having his full share of the business of the Supreme Court upon his hands; his professorship to attend to; the dis-trict courts at home and in Massachusetts; and a was too much of it for us; it is so heartfelt, so lively, so various, and his face all the while, notwithstanding his gray hair, showing all the nobility and ingenuousness of a child's. There is a not tolerable portrait of Judge Story, and there never will be. I should like to bring him face to face with a person who entertains the common English idea of how an American looks. I should like to see what such an one would make of the quick smiles, the glistening eye, the gleeful tone, with passing touches of sentiment; the innocent self complacency, the confident devoted affections of

would be totally at fault.

With Judge Story sometimes came the man to whom he looked up with feelings little short of adoration—the aged Chief Justice Marshall. There was almost too much mutual respect in our first

now, a sufficient number of hostile Indians on the upon an extensive knowledge of the sex. He emotions which words were not made to express. frontier, to desolate it with fire and the tomahawk.

The Indians would never forget nor forgive the indignities they have received from us. They have been chained and degraded, and, for this, they minds of the pure, but a steady conviction of their intellectual equality with men; and with this, a deep sence of their social injuries. Throughout life he so invariably sustained their cause, that no indulgent libertin dared to flatter and humor; no sceptic, secure in the possession of power, dared to scoff at the claims of women in the presence of Marshall, who, made clear sighted by his purity,

knew the sex far better than either. How delighted we were to see Judge Story possession of the lands, whatever might be the bring in the tall, majestice, bright eyed old man!—course of the U. S. on the subject. He said that old by chronology, by the lines on his composed if any blood should be spilled in this controversy. face; and by his services to the republic; but so dignified, so fresh, so present to the time, that no feeling of compassionate consideration for age dared to mix with the contemplation of him. The first evening, he asked me much about English polish, politics, and especially whether the people were fast; ripening for the abolition of our religious establishment; an institution which, after a long study of it, he considered so mons trous in principle, and so injurious to true religion in practice, that he could not imagine that it could be upheld for any thing but political purposes. There was ceived the assent of the Senate, by a majority of no prejudice here, on account of American modes being different; for he observed that the clergy were there, as else where, far from being in the van of society, and lamented the existence of much franatacism in the United States; but he saw the evils of an establishment the more clearly, not the less, from being aware of the faults of the administration of religion at home. The most animated moment of our conversation was when I told him was going to visit Mr. Madison, on leaving Washington. He instantly sat upright in hi chair, and with beaming eyes began to praise Mr. Madison. Madison received the mention of Marshall's name in just the same manner; yet these men were strongly opposed in polities, and their magnanimous appreciation of each other under-went no slight or brief trial."

ROCKING CHAIR .- In these small inns, the disagreeable practice of rocking in the chair is seen n its excess. In the Inn parlor are three or four rocking chairs, in which sit ladies who are vibrating in different directions, and at various velocities, so as to try the head of a stranger almost as severely as the tobacco-chewer his stomach. How this lazy and ungraceful indulgence ever became general, I cannot imagine; but the nation seems so wedded to it, that I see little chance of its being forsaken. When American ladies come to live in Europe, they sometimes send home for a rocking-chair. A common wedding-present is a rocking-chair. A beloved pastor has every room in his house furnished with a rocking chair by his grateful and devoted people. It is well that the gentle-men can be satisfied to sit still, or the world might be treated with the spectacle of the sublime American Senate in a new position; its fifty-two senators see-sawing in full deliberation, like the wise birds of a rookery in a breeze. If such a thing should ever happen, it will be time for them to leave off laughing at the shaker worship.

[Miss Martineau.

TALLEYRAND .- While Secretary of foreign af fairs, a young men was recommended as attached to an embassy. "Copy this," throwing him a memorial. It was copied. "Bah! what are you about?" said the minister. "Drying the ink, was the reply. "Then you will not do for a French embassy. Blotting paper betrays secrets."

A certain lady requested his name in her album. He gallantly consented and commenced penning a verse. "Stop," said she, "verses will do from inferior men, but the name alone of Talleyrand is glory enough for my book." He gave her a keen glance and wrote the name-but at the top of the page. Next day all Paris laughed at the dexter-

ous evasion by which he had escaped the vexation

of finding his name, in a few days, signed to a billet of 10,000 francs. "All this," says the writer in Blackwood, dexterous; but what is this verbal dexterity to the practical skill with which this extraordinary man has contrived to baffle all the casuations of thirty years, full of the ruin of all power, ability, courage, and fortune. Here is the survivor of the age of the Bastile, the age of the guillotine, the age of the prison ship and the age of the word. And after baffling the republic, the democracy, the despotism and the restoration, he figures in his eightieth year, as the ambassador to England, the minister of France, and retires from both offices, only to be the chief counselor almost the coadjutor of the king.-That where the ferocity of Robespierre fell, where the experiences of the Bourbons fell, this one old man, a priest in a land of daring spirits, where conspiracy first, and soldier-ship after, were the great means of power, should survive all, succeed in every thing, and retain his rank and influence through all change is unques-

REV. ROBERT HALL.

The following account of Mr. Hall, as a preacher, taken from a discourse on his decease, by the Rev. Newton Bosworth, gives as correct a description of him as any thing that I have seen:

"As a preacher, he was unrivalled, at least in nodern times; and, perhaps, no age of the church has produced his superior. He was the first and the last of his class. He stood alone among the company of preachers.' This singularity of position did not arise from the predominance of any one quality, for others have possessed one or more of his separate powers in an equal degree, but from that peculiar union and balance of many excellencies which in him was so remarkable. This nonorable station has been accorded to him, not by the members of his own community alone, but by the general consent of all liberal and intelligent nen, who thus 'glorified God in him.'

"When he began he was usually calm and collected, speaking in a low tone, and looking onward as he went, as if to survey afresh the region of thought he was about to traverse, but not often giving an indication of those torrents of eloquence that were soon to be poured from his lips. Sometimes, at the commencement, he hesitated, and seemed perplexed, as if dissatisfied with what he had intended to say; at others when he was about to establish a truth, or enforce a general principle, he would enter upon a course of clear and powerful reasoning, rendered equally attractive and as-tonishing by the delectable purity and beauty of his style. In this latter case, the sentences were finished with such exquisite care, that he appeared o have selected not merely the most appropriate out the only words which served his purpose, and yet delivered with such freedom and ease, that hey seemed the first which came into his mind. As he proceeded, he increased in animation and strength of utterance; in his application of the principles he had advanced, or the doctrine he had discussed, he grew more intense and ardent; and when he had risen to a certain pitch of holy excitement, his brow would expand, his countenance brighten, and, drawing back his majestic form in the pulpit, he would come forward again, charged the pulpit, he would come forward again, charged with the fulness of his message to his hearers, and addressed them in tones and language which made every heart vibrate. But it was not with his lips make war upon us. They went there reluctantly, many were sent in chains. The Cherokees, if they joined them, must be sent by force. We must subdue, before we could remove them. The Seminoles he did not think would be driven westward, these six years yet. But there were, even was almost too much mutual respect in our first our first not mutual respect in our first our first necessary matter and services; and he maintained though life—its and services; he will have a services and he maintained though life—its and services; he will have a service services. But it was not with he spoke; he will have been and services; and he maintained though life—its and services; he will have been and services. But it was not with he spoke; he will have been and services; he will have been and services. The life has a life will have been and services. The life has a life will have been and services;

"It is impossible to describe the impression which many of his most powerful sermons produced; the glow, the rapture, the delight, with which they were heard; the breathless silence which prevailed in the assembly, so that even the of the clock became an awful sound. His appeals were beyond measure effecting, and his pleadings most urgent. With all the disadvanages of a weak voice, and sometimes with a raoid and hurried utterance, he soared to the greatest neights of human eloquence. He carried his earers with him, as by an irresistible impulse, nd induced in many of them an aspiration after the same heaven to which he was tending, and an doration of the same God and Savior whom he

The trial of John E Williams, for murder, comm the Supreme Court yesterday. The somewhat diffi-cult matter of obtaining a jury was accomplished, and the examination of the witnesses commenced in the afternoon, Much excitement prevails, and the Court House is constantly crowded.—Daily News.

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nals of medicine, has ever given such universal satisfaction, sustained so perfectly the assertions of its advocates, and so rapidly gained popular favor.

The proprietors, on its introduction, took special pains to place it in the hands of the most intelligent and respectable classes of community, and were guarded and cautious in their recommendations of its medical virtues. They are now satisfied, that it possesses virtues that cannot be ascribed to any other single medicine.

It is no new theory that a large proportion of the diseases.

It is no new theory, that a large proportion of the diseases of America, and especially of the West ond South, arise from biliary derangment of some kind. Consequently, that medicine must be used, which will remove this cause and nedicine is certain to produce this effect, when taken in proper season. Hence its superior efficacy and great success in bilious fevers, liver affections, dyspepsis, diseases of the stomach and bowels, and headache; and, when taken in connection with the "Watasia," it is an almost certain

ure in affections of the lungs.

The company have hitherto declined publishing certifications of the company have hitherto declined publishing certifications. cates of cures, and will continue so to do, unless compelled to do it in conformity to the custom of the age. But, if any are sceptical in relation to the power and efficacy of this medicine, they can, by calling on the subscriber or any of the Company's agents, have their doubts removed.

Those who are laboring under diseases that calomet has failed to remove, those who have tried "every thing" until they have become discouraged and disgusted with medicine, those who have seen and felt the deleterious effects of calomel and mercurial nostrums, and those too, who esteem calomel to be the best of all medicines, are all advised to

y this medicine.

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be found a valuable acquisition.

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will apply personally or by the recommendation of our

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A fertile Farm of 110 acres, situated 19 miles from town upon a McAdamized road, having 65 to 70 acres in cultivation; two apple Orchards, a substantial Frame Barn, and

tion; two apple Orchards, a substantial Frame Barn, and a Frame House with five rooms, two porches and a cellar; also, various outbuildings and a well. The land is rich, and favorably located for tillage.

A good Farm of 450 acres, situated 8 miles, from town, with 183 acres in cultivation, many springs, and two Or chards of 200 to 300 selected Peach and Apple trees. The

excellent rooms, a kitchen and two cellars; also a good Barn, a Smoke House, a Stable. a Well, and many buildings fit for omfort and convenience- The soil is very rich.

A Farm of 189 acres, situated 16 miles from town, and A Farm of 189 acres, situated 16 miles from town, and a few rods from a Mc Adamized road, with 60 acres in culture, the rest well timbered. The buildings are a Frame House, with a hall and three rooms; a new Frame Barn 68 by 30 feet, with a stable and a threshing floor; also mews and outbuildings. The soil is fertile and rolling.

A fertile Earm of 161 acres, situated 15 miles from town, bearing 119 acres in authors.

having 112 acres in culture; a large Oorchard of Apple with some Pear and Peach trees; a good Brick House with four rooms, two halls and a cellar; a Frame Barn 65 by 36 feet; a Frame Cider Mill House, with a Press; an excellent Well and a Creek. The Farm is in very good order; the

soll is first rate, and favorably situated for tillage.

A Farm of 255 acres, situated 30 miles from town, with A Farm of 2000 acres, situated 30 miles from town, with 70 acres in tillage; 3 acres of bearing Apple trees, several Springs, a Creek, a Well, a Log House, with three rooms, and other log buildings. The land is good, and well situated for a stock farm.

A desirable Farm of 320 acres, situated 8 miles from

town, upon both sides of a Mc Adamized road, having about one half in cultivation, the rest well timbered. Also a large Brick House 40 by 50 feet, with ten rooms, a hall and a cellar; a commodious Barn 45 by 60 feet, an extensive Stable, Milk House, Corn Cribs, and other buildings, all frame; like wise a large Orchard, a Frame House covering Cider Press; two hewed Log Houses, many Springs, a Creek and a Well. The land is good, eligibly situated for cultivation, and well

calculated for a country seat.

A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated 4 miles from town upon a good road, having an excellent two story Brick House, containing seven rooms, a kitchen and a cellar; also a Cistern and a Smoke House, and other outbuildings; likewise a tenant's House, a commodious new Frame Barn, a Stable, and an Orchard of 6 acres of choice Apple, Pear, Plam, Quince, and Cherry trees. There are 10 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow and arable land.— 10 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow and arat The soil is rich; the buildings are new, and comp

most substantial materials.

A Tract of 22 acres in cultivation, situated 6 miles from town, in a good and healthy neighborhood; calculated for Country Seat.

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Thirty acres of land with several building spots, 7 miles from town upon a turnpike road. It is chiefly in timber.

Twelve acres of land, with 8 cleared, 7 miles from town, upon a turpike road; in a healthyand populous region.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

ANTI-SLAVERY WORS

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A Daptist minister of Massachusetts, who is a native of Virginia, declared its decriptions to be accurate in every particular. A gentleman who was stopping at a town in New Hampshire, stated in presence of a large company, that he had resided in every slaveholding state, in the Union, and he pronounced this book a perfect picture of slavery. CHARLES BALL. 517 pp. \$1 25.

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if he would understand how slavery, like a heavy mill stone not only crushes the man, but grinds and man gles every fibre of his heart, white its victim lingers out a living death THOMPSON'S LECTURES AND DEBATES, 190

Lectures of George Thompson with a full report of the discussion between him and Mr. Borthwick, the pro slavery agent, held at the royal amphitheatre, Liverpool, (Eng.) and which continued for six evenings with unabated interest The book is enriched by an exceedingly interesting preface of more than 30 pages, by Wm. L. Garrison, giving a brief account of Mr. Thompson's labors. The whole work gives us a vivid conception of the case and completeness with which Mr. Thompson demolished the extended rampart of slavery, erected with great offortby the hired champion of the slaveholders. The speech in which he cuts up colonization is worth the price of the book.

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